

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXVIII—NEW SERIES, No. 1158.] LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

| | | |
|--|---|----|
| ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS: | Penianism | 81 |
| Rudimentary Free-Churchism | Asylum for Fatherless Children | 82 |
| Churchism | Conservative Banquet at Bristol | 82 |
| Eccelesiastical Notes | Court Official, and Personal News | 83 |
| Historical and Biographical Sketches | Crime and Casualties | 83 |
| The Liberation Movement | Postscript | 83 |
| The Irish Church Movement | LEADING ARTICLES: | |
| The Proposed Comprehension of Dissenters | Summary | 84 |
| The St. Alban's Ritual | Our Second Refusal of Arbitration | 84 |
| Case | A Pleasant Prospect for Taxpayers | 85 |
| The Natal Bishopric | Dr. Livingstone's Progress | 85 |
| Religious and Denominational News | Shyness | 86 |
| CORRESPONDENCE: | East London Distress and its Relief | 87 |
| The Late Rev. H. Lancelot of Bromley | Literature | 88 |
| Foreign and Colonial | Miscellaneous | 91 |
| The Abyssinian Expedition | Gleanings | 91 |
| University Extension | Bank of England | 92 |
| Livingstone Safe | | |

Eccelesiastical Affairs.

RUDIMENTARY FREE-CHURCHISM.

PHILOSOPHERS, intent upon showing us the origin of species, are wont to call attention to certain rudimentary and imperfect developments, considered to be indications of some improvement which nature intends to bring out, but which in the shape in which it first makes its appearance is absolutely useless. We often think that there are ecclesiastical growths which exhibit a remarkable analogy to this transition from what is elementary and inoperative to what is complete and effective. For example, at the present time there may be seen in the most Erastian Church in the world, to wit, the Church of England, organic formations which serve no immediate end, the appearance of which, nevertheless, we are disposed to interpret as a promise of "some better thing to come." They are not, perhaps, worth much as they stand—they will not be available, at least, in their initial stage, for the practical ends at which they aim—but they mark a transitional interval, and give notice to the world of the direction and character of the changes which the future may be expected to disclose to it.

Taking under one view the reports sent in to the adjourned Pan-Anglican Synod by the several committees appointed during its first session, and regarding the election and intended consecration of Mr. Macrorie to the See of Natal, *vice* Bishop Colenso, spiritually deposed, as an illustration in acts of that liberty which the High Church party have often enough claimed in words, we get some notion of what is meant by that perfect religious freedom which is so precious in episcopal eyes. Mr. Macrorie, we believe, was chosen to and prevailed upon to accept his high office by the Metropolitan Bishop of Capetown and the Bishop of Grahams-town. It is stated that he will be this day consecrated to the clerical oversight of the diocese of Natal, in some church in England, and by some bishops, for obvious reasons not particularly specified. The design, of course, so far as concerns the government of the Colonial Church, is to break through the trammels of law. Bishop Colenso will represent in Natal the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Queen. Dr. Macrorie will represent the spiritual authority of the Church. The two functionaries will be placed side by side, and no doubt it is anticipated that the political nominee, and the actual holder of the temporalities, will gradually

dwindle into a mere State officer, and that the real bishop will draw to himself all spiritual jurisdiction usurped for the present by the deposed heresiarch. The transaction may be considered as a rude and tentative effort towards an eventual absorption by the episcopal body of the supremacy in things ecclesiastical now secured by law to the Crown—as an approach to a formation of a Free Church within the boundaries of an Established Church—as an experiment applied to a colony which may prepare the way for grander action in the mother country.

Now, within certain limits—narrow limits, it must be confessed—we sympathise with the object at which these High Church Synodists appear to be driving. We do not see why a bishop in either of our colonies should need the mandate of the Crown as a pre-requisite to consecration, any more than a bishop in any diocese of the United States. We watch with some satisfaction the attempt which is evidently being made to extricate the Church from the entanglements of civil law, and we are not much concerned at beholding some of its meshes violently rent asunder. It may be all very well for the Bishop of London to look forward with alarm to the consecration of a bishop-elect who cannot truly affirm that he has been called to ministration in his office "according to the order of this realm," as well as "according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ." But it would be affectation in us to protest against the irregularity—seeing that the titular bishop will be maintained exclusively by voluntary subscription, and will be armed with no jurisdiction other than that which his clergy may choose to submit to.

Whilst, however, we feel bound to say thus much in approval of certain High-Church dreams of liberty, we should be very sorry to mislead our readers into an assumption that the Free Church of Dr. Gray's imagination, or as it has been sketched in the Reports of the Pan-Anglican Synod's Committees, is a Free Church in any sense of that term which we are accustomed to revere. It appears to us to be merely an elaborate organisation by means of which bishops may become ecclesiastical despots. The scheme was devised by the Committees for the government of the Colonial Church, and, it should be borne in mind that none but bishops sat on those Committees. Lest we should be suspected of ill-will in estimating the nett results of their deliberations, we will give them in the words of one described as "an eminent layman, formerly a member of the Legislature." They are to be found in a published letter addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury. "The scheme is framed so as to inclose in its iron net all who call themselves members of the Church of England. The layman must not act as churchwarden, or sit in the synod, unless he has declared his submission to this scheme. The Government chaplain must not act till he has a license from the bishop; the missionary must not begin his mission until he has submitted to this absolute authority. Nor can any clergyman hope to escape this by flight; he may leave the colony, but the grasp of the bishop follows him. He must seek a passport from his bishop; and without such passport no bishop in any diocese throughout the wide world can venture to receive him. The system, which I have thus traced in its outlines, is vigorous and bold;

it shows a distinct aim and a masterly hand. I have seen nothing so finished in the history of civil or military authority in states which enjoy a despotic government. We have murmured at our courts-martial, as too much unrestrained by law; but these episcopal courts are far more free in their action, and more full in their powers. Nor is the scheme without precedents. It is borrowed from one of the wisest and most effective governments—that of the Church of Rome."

We are by no means surprised at the spirit pervading this suggested hierarchical organisation of synodal action. We should have been greatly astonished if it had not been adapted to further the ends of spiritual despotism. When bishops sit in conclave, it seems inevitable that they should devise some restraint or other, upon freedom of theological inquiry, thought, utterance, or action. It always has been so, and, we fear always will. Happily, however, their power is not equal to their assumptions. At any rate, we are convinced that it will not prove so in the colonies. The conditions of society in these nascent empires—more especially in such of them as look after popular education—are not very favourable to the ripening of priestism. "One man," says the proverb, "can lead a horse to water, but a hundred cannot compel him to drink." It is not very likely that the Colonial Churches will knowingly and wilfully put their heads into the episcopal noose which has been prepared for them—nor if they do, will they be long before they contrive to slip them out of it again. Sacerdotalism such as prevailed at the Pan-Anglican Synod is not viewed with increasing favour by the laity either at home or abroad, and the more intent it is upon imposing its authority upon the thought and sentiment of the age, the more swiftly and surely will it bring about an explosion which will shatter it to splinters, and very possibly do mischief to other less objectionable interests than its own.

Nevertheless, it is not by civil law that ecclesiastics are to be cured of spiritual ambition. No fallacy is more to be mistrusted than that. Through ages of universal ignorance, and therefore of gross superstition, civil law may have been needed to keep religious assumption within some tolerable limits. But in an age of generally-diffused light, like the present, in a country like England, above all, in the colonies, priestism will be sooner killed by letting it come out in the sunshine, and show all its pinched and ugly features, than in any other way. Give it full liberty, and see to it that it is met at every point by free political institutions and wholesome protective laws, and its freedom will prove its greatest danger. Compel it to be decent—and you can only do so by allying it in some way or other with the civil power—and it will live on, and obtain a sort of factitious respect. Loose it from all legal restraints, and its antics will destroy its moral power, and it will die of inanition.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

ATTENTION was directed in this journal last week to the loyalty of Dissenters to the Constitution of England, and more than once, in these columns, a similar attention has been directed to what appears to be, if it be not, the disloyalty of some of our men to the present occupant of the Throne.



Britain. It is just about thirty years since the *Record* began abusing Queen Victoria and Prince Albert for the "gaiety" of their life, prophesying, as it is the habit of the *Record* school to do, unmeasured judgment if that so-called gaiety should be persisted in. We do not know whether much or any attention was paid to the *Record* articles when they appeared, but they no doubt accurately reflected the opinions of the Evangelical school in the Church of England. Nearly thirty years passed, and then Prince Albert died. No sooner was he dead than a section of the High-Church school began to abuse him. Remarkable, is it not? Low-Church could not be pleased, and High-Church could not be pleased, yet Dissenters uttered not a single disloyal or unaffectionate word. And—yet again—these are the people who have the consummate impudence to charge disloyalty upon the Dissenters,—the Dissenters, who twice saved the House of Hanover from destruction, when the Church was arrayed against it.

Another specimen of the writing of this school is now before us. In the *John Bull* of last week there is an article on "Her Majesty and the Established Church." Let us say, beforehand, that the *John Bull* is not, like the *Record* on the other side, a rabid journal. It is conducted both with intellectual power and with an evident sense of moral responsibility. It is, in fact, as well as in pretension, thoroughly respectable, and there is no organ of the Conservative party in the Established Church, which, for ourselves, we read with so much pleasure as we do the *John Bull*. We are sure of meeting no sectarian vulgarity in its columns, and, even when our own views are most strongly opposed, we feel that we shall be quite safe from vulgar abuse. We are, however, not surprised at seeing such an article as the one to which we wish to direct attention, in the columns of the only Church organ of the Conservative party in England. The truth ought to be stated at once, and that truth is that Conservatism has never yet, even at end of five generations, taken kindly to the House of Hanover. It has never forgiven the liberal toleration of that House to Dissenters, and never forgiven the fact that, but for Dissenters, a representative of that House would not now be sitting upon the throne of Great Britain. Anglicanism as it has been, as it now essentially is, and as it must ever be, is necessarily opposed to a constitutional Government. It believes in Church supremacy, and that a supremacy which shall override all personal and all political liberties. It is utterly opposed to freedom of thought, and, therefore, to freedom of action. This has been its history for centuries, and the *John Bull* article is only a small incident and illustration of that history. The *John Bull*, holding the principles it does hold, could not consistently write in any other way than it now writes.

Our contemporary makes a grave complaint against Her Majesty. It approaches the subject, it says, with reluctance and pain, but it feels that it cannot pass it over with silence. It then adds:—

We allude to the undisguised preference which Her Majesty has ever exhibited, and which this work brings out in a clearer light, for the non-Episcopalian community and worship established in Scotland, over the Church of her baptism. We make every allowance for this. We consider the so-called liberal views in which she was brought up, and the absence of all definite faith, if not of faith in any form whatever, in many of those who were her confidential advisers during the first year of her reign. Moreover, knowing how much our views of things are affected by their association with persons, we can readily understand how, on marrying a Presbyterian husband to whom she was so deeply attached, she should have adopted his religious principles and views. We have felt this throughout. At the same time, we would not forget that Her Majesty was Queen of England, where the Episcopal Church has ever been the established religion of the nation; and, moreover, that the Sovereign stands in a peculiar relation to that Church, and one viewed with much jealousy, though without disloyalty, by a large portion of the Church, which called for much care and circumspection as regards the acts of the Sovereign in all matters relating to religion. We felt, too, that whatever indifference her official advisers might show, the Primate of that day, if not the bishops generally, were guilty of a great dereliction of duty in not putting forth privately a dutiful remonstrance, reminding her of her peculiar relation to the English Church and the duties involved in it. There was not any State necessity for this open adoption of the Presbyterian Kirk and its worship. The alternative did not lie between that and offending the religious prejudices of the Scotch. The Sovereign has always a large staff of chaplains of various grades, and one or two of these could always have been in attendance on her during her absence from England.

The *John Bull* then goes on to express its belief that if the Queen "could once be brought to see and understand the English Church as it is she would not be slow to acknowledge the claim which it possesses on her affection and duty." It goes on to ask whether there is nothing in the services of the Established

Church of England which might produce the feelings which the Queen acknowledges when listening to the extemporary utterances of the Scotch Presbyterians, and then we have the following, which is a part of the close of the article,—

We believe that the Queen represents a large class of earnest-minded persons who, either from education or circumstance, have their sympathy, and with it their candid consideration, drawn from the Church; who are earnestly seeking what is right in devotion and practice; who have been taught to believe that the prayers of the Church are lifeless, narrow, and unedifying, and seek elsewhere what they would in vain look for within her, and stay not to consider whether the charge be true or not.

Put in plain words, the "only" Conservative organ of the Established Church in England expresses its belief that the Queen of Great Britain is a Dissenter. We can say nothing to counteract the impression of our contemporary. We cannot, even, attempt to mitigate its evidently sorrowful condition of mind. We must frankly say that we know nothing of Her Majesty's professions and convictions in matters of religion. What we have known we have gained mainly from Churchmen. We should naturally expect Her Majesty to hold some principles more or less in harmony with the principles of Nonconformity. But, having no right to interfere with her conscience or her belief, we decline to criticise her presumed ecclesiastical sympathies or her present ecclesiastical position.

We are really delighted to state that the Evangelical party in the Established Church is, in future, to be represented by more than one literary organ. For some weeks past, we have seen announcements of a new journal called the *Rock*, to be issued on a certain day in the present month, under the auspices of some very respectable Evangelical Churchmen. The *Rock* has actually made an appearance, and we are glad to say that it contrasts very favourably with its rival, the *Record*. If judgment can be given from its first number, we should say that it will represent the principles of the Evangelical party in the Established Church both ably and respectfully, a thing that has not been done in our lifetime. Of course it will be opposed to the principles of this journal, but no one needs shrink from respectable opposition. We have had in our time, to fight with Church chimney-sweeps, but, as far as we can at present see, we shall, if we ever come into contact with the *Rock*, be able to avoid the soot and dirt which has been inevitable from any contact with the *Record*. We shall be glad if the question at issue between the Evangelical party and ourselves can be discussed somewhere on the Church side in future, in a Christian tone, and a just, honest, Catholic spirit.

Ah well! But what can be said concerning such a very concrete question as the following, cut from the *Clerical Journal*:—

ADVOWNS.—TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the case of *Brown versus Ladyday*, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, in two Lots, by Mr. Henry Edmund Marsh, the person appointed by the said Judge, at the Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1868, at one o'clock precisely.

THE ADVOWNS

and Perpetual Right of Patronage and Presentation to the Vicarage of Pilton and to the Rectory of the Parish Church of Ickleford, in the County of Herts, each having a good Family Residence with Stabling and Grounds attached.

PILTON

is situate about 8½ miles from the Hitchin station on the Great Northern Railway. The gross income derived from 167 acres of Glebe Lands is about £279 per annum, exclusive of Residence, Surplice Fees, &c. Age of present Incumbent is about forty-seven years. The population of the parish is about 1,050.

THE RECTORY OF ICKLEFORD

is situate two miles from the Hitchin Station. The annual income is about 200*l.* exclusive of Residence, and is derived from 139 acres of Glebe Land, commuted Tithe Rent Charge, small Tithes and common rights. Age of present Incumbent is about forty-eight years. The population is about 550.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of Messrs. Bridger and Collins, Solicitors, No. 3, 7 King William-street, City; of Mr. Duncan, Solicitor, No. 80 Basinghall-street, City; of Mr. William Thomas, No. 8 Gray's-inn-place, Gray's Inn, Solicitor; of Messrs. Aldridge, Bromley, and Thorne, No. 45, Moorgate-street, City, Solicitors; at the Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-street, City, and at the offices of the Auctioneer, No. 54, Cannon-street, City.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1867.

EDWARD BLOXAM,

Chief Clerk.

BRIDGER and COLLINS,

37, King William-street, City,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

THE METHODISTS AND LAY REPRESENTATION.—The lay representation question still occupies the attention of American Methodists. The weekly organ of the movement declares that the people are becoming increasingly anxious that the desired concessions should be made, and meetings are being held, and petitions circulated, in order to secure the object in view. The *Advocate*, the official organ of the Church, states, on the other hand, that its readers are tired of the discussion, and that it will not further treat upon the subject until it be fairly brought before the Conference.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES.

IV.

THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Mr. Stoughton, in his carefully written "Ecclesiastical History" of England during the Commonwealth, has made reference to the occupation by Independents of some of the Cathedral Churches of England, but the reference is brief and, in some respects, unsatisfactory. It is impossible, however, we suppose, to put everything into a "history" unless that history extends to dimensions which would frustrate the purpose for which it is written. But why Lewis Stukeley's church at Exeter should have occupied a page of Mr. Stoughton's text, and Strong's and Rowe's church at Westminster Abbey should have been dismissed in two or three lines of incidental notes, cannot be explained by any person excepting the author. The Exeter Church took no rank whatever in the history of the period; the Westminster Church stood out, like a general before his army, in the forefront of the Independency of the Commonwealth. Yet the facts of its history have never yet been gathered together, and we daresay there are some persons who will be surprised to learn that Westminster Abbey was once occupied, for several years, by an Independent Church which met as such churches do now.

It was before Cromwell was chosen Protector that an Independent Church was organised in the Abbey. Marshall, the famous Presbyterian, had previously preached to the congregation, but in December, 1644, the Governor of Westminster School nominated William Strong in his place. Strong had been an clergyman of More Criche, in Dorsetshire, which, in consequence of his Commonwealth sympathies, he had been obliged to quit. Dorsetshire was at no time a county for Commonwealth men to live in. It was Stuart to the backbone, as, with the exception of Huntingdon and Essex, were all the more rural counties of England. From Dorsetshire Strong came to London. It is not known how he became introduced to the leaders of the Commonwealth, but very early in its history he was appointed one of the preachers before Parliament. Who now knows his name or will recognise it? Yet he was a most famous preacher of his day,—one of the few selected from the ministers of all England to "improve" great public occasions, and ultimately to be the pastor of the most influential Independent Church that has ever existed, or is likely to exist, in England—a man who habitually preached to greater men than any who have lived since his time.

In a sermon preached before the House of Commons on December 31st, 1645, and now before us, Strong describes himself as "sometime Fellow of Katherine Hall, Cambridge, now minister of More Criche, in Dorsetshire." This was a Fast Day sermon, doubtless occasioned by the season of the year. Prefixed to it there is the order of the House of Commons running, in customary manner, as following:—

Die Mercurii 31 Decemb. 1645.

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament, That Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Hill do give thanks from this House to Mr. Strong, for the great pains he took in the sermon he preached this day, at the entreaty of this House, at St. Margaret's, Westminster (it being the day of public humiliation), and to desire him to print his sermon.

We have read this, the first printed sermon of Strong's that has come into our hands, with some curiosity to find the qualities which gave him his great but now forgotten eminence. We cannot find them. There is great strength of religious conviction, there is close and faithful application, there is the tough, sinewy style that one is sure to find in reading the Commonwealth literature, but there is nothing very remarkable. That, however, is the case with all the "remains" of great orators, and a great orator Strong must have been, or he would not have been chosen to the position that he occupied. For he preached to the greatest audience that man ever addressed. Cromwell, Pym, Eliot, Essex, Bradshaw, Milton—the famous Long Parliament and its adherents—must have been his hearers. That House of Commons did not appoint a preacher and hear him by deputy. It was a religious duty to attend the appointed services, and great, to use Cromwell's own phrase, was the "exercise" they occasioned. The exercise which Strong gave them on the last day of 1645 was well expressed. If he had only spoken some of the concluding paragraphs of his sermon he would have spoken well:—

"At that day," he said, "you shall be stripped of all your honours, titles, and dignities, which are now put upon you, and you shall stand upon even ground with the rest of the world, for all these offices and relations

are but for the time of this life. Afterwards all these differences shall be taken away, and ye shall stand before God with naked consciences as others do. . . . If ye be not faithful, you will appear before God, on that day, upon worse terms than other men. . . . For the magistracy, for a man to be taken up to the Throne of God (as in Authority a man is said to be) and yet at last, to be rejected by God as an abominable branch, and be cast to the devil, and ye, who have been God's great instrument to save kingdoms, for you not to be saved yourselves: it would be a sad thing to see men of mean estate, low and despicable condition, to enter into the kingdom of God, and you, with all your honour and authority to be shut out."

Court preachers do not preach like this now; but that was the kind of preaching the Long Parliament liked, and therefore it chose amongst others, Strong to preach before it. Slightly wanting in accurate punctuation in this sermon, but it wants nothing of spiritual faithfulness aimed straight at the hearts and consciences of the hearers.

Less than a year after this we find Strong preaching another sermon before the House, which, also, we have before us. He had now left Dorsetshire, and describes himself as a member of the Assembly of Divines. Two years after this, when minister of St. Dunstan's in Fleet-street, he preached, by request, a sermon before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, at St. Paul's Cathedral. The day is May 17th, 1648, "being the day of public thanksgiving for a victory obtained by the Forces under the command of Colonel Horton at St. Faggons near Cardiffe, in Wales." We imagine that he kept St. Dunstan's for two years longer than this, when on December 6th, 1650, he was formally chosen pastor of the Westminster Abbey Church.

How one would like a photograph and a record of the church-meeting which chose Strong! Who were the people? You can do what can be done in few similar instances, you can go and see the very benches on which they sat in the great old Abbey which enshrined them. Amongst them was most probably one celebrated man—Bradshaw, the President of the Regicide Court. His name has been handed down to us as a member of Strong's church, and it was while he was a member of that church that he presided at the trial of Charles, and signed the death-warrant of that pitiable King.

Several of Strong's discourses—including the very first that he preached as pastor of the Abbey Church, are in print—and a "marrow" of good old divinity and sound Congregationalism they are. But he did not remain pastor of the church for many years. He died in June, 1654, and was buried in the South Transept of the Abbey, where also Stephen Marshall was buried. But the bones of both, with those of Cromwell and his mother, of Bradshaw, of Pym, of May, and of twenty others, were dug up by order of the pious Charles the Second.

We are told by Calamy that Strong's church was composed of many Parliament men and persons of quality residing in Westminster. Obadiah Sedgwick preached the celebrated man's funeral sermon, and says that he was so fit for all the parts of the ministerial service that he did not know his equal. A collection of sermons was published after his death. Manton was one of the editors of the volume. Here he is described as that "godly, able, and faithful minister of Christ, lately of the Abbey at Westminster." Strong wrote an elaborate work on the "Two Covenants" which was published after his death, with a preface by no less a man than Theophilus Gale.

We have arrived at the year 1654. The Abbey Church, on Strong's death, chose John Rowe,* of Oxford University, and afterwards preacher at Witney and Tiverton, the latter being his native place. Rowe was favoured by Parliament equally with Strong, and was chosen to preach before the Commons on the occasion of Blake's famous victory. He continued the pastor of the Abbey Church until the Restoration, when, as a matter of course, he was ejected. He died in Gray's-inn-lane in 1677, and was buried in Bunhill-fields, where a monument was erected to his memory.

It is curious to trace the history of the Westminster Abbey Church. Rowe gathered it together at Bartholomew's-close and at Holborn. In the time of his son, Thomas Rowe, the celebrated Independent tutor, it removed to Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall-street, and from thence to Haberdashers' Hall. Nearly a century and a quarter after Cromwell's death, a great grandson of the Protector—William Cromwell—died a member of the ancient church. He had been a member for no fewer than fifty years, and a deacon for twenty years. Was it old association and old tradition, that attracted him so strongly to the church

that was once so intimately associated with his great ancestor's reign?

Westminster Abbey! But what can we say about Westminster Abbey after Dean Stanley? Only one word. Think not less of all who lie buried or whose monuments are there than even he would have you think; but, when you next visit it, remember how it was once consecrated by the worship of the old Independent Church of the Commonwealth.

THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS MEETINGS.

SOWERBY BRIDGE.—Last week the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Manchester, lectured to a large audience at this town on the "Fallacies of Churchmen about the Church." Mr. Robert K. Lee presided. Mr. Conder in his lecture first explained the aims of the Liberation Society. We quote from the close of his remarks as reported in the *Halifax Courier*:—

The statement had frequently been made that the Church of England was the bulwark of Protestantism, but he could not see how men could entertain that idea. He would ask, was it the law that made the people Protestant, or was it the people who made the Protestant law? He contended that it was the people who made the Church Protestant, and that it was the people who had kept it Protestant till now; but he thought if there was one solitary ground for fear of the return of Popery to this country that ground was the existence of the bulwark of Protestantism in the shape of the Established Church. But it was now very evident that the foundations of the Establishment were giving way, and it must inevitably fall, while Nonconformity was rapidly progressing without any assistance from the State, either in the shape of tax, tithe, or rate—building its churches by hundreds, and making them self-supporting. It was their duty, however, to render its fall as gentle and harmless as possible, and save from its shattered ruins, by all lawful and Christian means, whatever would be of service to the cause of a free and unfettered religion.

The lecturer was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address, and several times during its delivery; and on the motion of the Rev. R. Mollett, of Sowerby Bridge, seconded by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, of Halifax, was rewarded with a vote of thanks. A similar compliment having been paid to the chairman, the audience dispersed.

PUDSEY.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in the Public Hall, Pudsey, for the purpose of advocating the principles and objects of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. Mr. Elias Thomas, of Bradford, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. George Grundy, Mr. B. Illingworth, and Mr. B. Wainwright, of Bradford; Mr. John Andrew, of Leeds; the Rev. J. Atkinson, of Pudsey; and the Rev. H. Watts, of Stanningley. The following resolutions were proposed and carried, almost unanimously:—

1st. That this meeting considers it to be the duty of those who believe in the spirituality of Christ's kingdom, and who desire to secure religious equality for the people, zealously to labour to put an end to the existing ecclesiastical establishment in the United Kingdom.

2nd. That this meeting, believing that tranquillity in Ireland cannot be secured without doing justice to the Irish people, rejoices in the wide prevalence of the conviction that the Ecclesiastical Establishment in that country cannot and ought not to be long maintained, while it believes that no change will be satisfactory or lasting which does not put an end to all State interference with the religion of the people.

During the meeting a townsman, the Rev. M. Tunnicliffe, a curate in the Church of England, made a few remarks and asked a few questions, to which Mr. Andrew replied, and recommended the young gentleman to read some of the Society's publications and study the subject for himself.—*Leeds Mercury*.

HUDDERSFIELD.—On Tuesday in last week the Rev. Marmaduke Miller delivered a lecture in the Gymnasium Hall in reply to one recently given by the Rev. G. G. Lawrence, the incumbent of St. Paul's Church in that town. There was a large audience. Mr. Joseph Woodhead occupied the chair. The following scene occurred at the commencement:—

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen,—I have no doubt that the lecture which Mr. Miller has prepared in reply to the last lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence will be quite sufficient to occupy all our time to-night, and I think it would be impertinent in me to attempt to make this into a triangular duel. The rev. gentlemen have the contest between them, and we are here to judge as to whose opinions are more in accordance with truth and justice. With these few observations, I beg leave to introduce to you the Rev. Mr. Miller.

Mr. Garrett rose in the body of the hall, and asked if discussion would be permitted at the end of the lecture?

The Chairman: Well, I cannot tell what time the lecture will be over, but we certainly are not afraid of discussion.

Mr. Garrett: Then I hope the lecturer will confine himself to truth about the Irish Protestant Church, and not give the same base untruths he did in his last lecture. (Interruption.)

The Chairman: You must sit down; you have done.

Mr. Garrett: Yes, but—(cries of "Sit down.")

The Chairman: I shall expect the meeting to support me in attempting to preserve order. (Applause.) Mr. Miller will now proceed to deliver his lecture. (Applause.)

Mr. Miller then proceeded to examine point by point, with great ability, the arguments of Mr. Lawrence. At the close of the lecture the chairman inquired if anyone—with the exception that Mr. Miller had so properly and justly made—desired to ask any question relative to the lecture? There was no reply to this inquiry. He then expressed a hope that Mr. Lawrence would again lecture in reply, so as to draw

forth from Mr. Miller another such able exposition of their principles as they had had that night.

BRADFORD, YORKS.—On Friday last the Rev. Marmaduke Miller lectured before a large audience, in the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, upon the political aspects of the Church Establishment question; also in reply to Mr. Lawrence. John Priestman, Esq., occupied the chair. At the close of the lecture, which was loudly applauded throughout, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, moved by A. Illingworth, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Arnold, was carried unanimously, as was also a similar vote to the chairman, moved by Mr. Andrew, of Leeds, and seconded by Mr. Eli Thomas.

THE IRISH CHURCH MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT CHESTERFIELD.

On Tuesday of last week the Rev. W. Walters, of Newcastle, delivered a lecture on the Irish Church at the Assembly Room, Chesterfield. The *Derbyshire Courier*, Conservative journal, says that the room was crowded, a large number of Irishmen being present. The following gentlemen were on the platform:—The Revs. F. Bishop, J. Clarke, and B. May, Mr. Andrews from Leeds, and Mr. Tucker. In deference to the large assembly, we give a copious report of the lecture, at the same time it may be as well to state that the rev. lecturer, who is, we understand, of the Baptist persuasion, entertains extreme views on the subject of national Church Establishments, which will be startling to many of our readers.

The Rev. F. Bishop was called to the chair, and in introducing the lecturer he said:—

The two friends who have proposed and seconded me to be the chairman of this meeting had pleasure in doing so, but I don't know that I have pleasure in acceding to what, through them, you have made me do, but I can't hesitate for a moment. You have been invited to hear a lecture on a subject of great and pressing importance—of great importance at all times. Every thoughtful British subject will know that it is a subject which claims our earnest attention—a subject in which we are all interested, and which attaches to it the well-being of a large portion of our fellow-subjects, and many across the Channel. It would not be right for me to enter upon the question or to go into details in regard to it, because that would be improperly usurping the place of the lecturer, but I can say, and I have no doubt you will all respond to it, that as it is a subject of importance at all times, it is of urgent importance at the present. (Hear, hear.) We are all the subjects of one Government—some of us have been born in England, some in Scotland, some in Ireland, and some in Wales, but in whatever part of the United Kingdom we have been born we are all bound together as citizens of one country by strong, dear, and hallowed ties—(Hear, hear)—and I am sure I express the feelings of our Irish fellow-subjects in this room, and I am glad to see some of them present, and of every Englishman when I say that the lamentable outbreaks that have occurred against law and society are denounced by all of us, whether Irish, Scotch, or English, with the most heartfelt dis-favour and abhorrence—(cheers)—and I hope we shall not turn ourselves from the grievances of Ireland until all these manifestations of disaffection shall have been entirely blotted out from the United Kingdom. (Applause.) We should direct our attention to the real grievances of Ireland, for there are real grievances in that country, in order to obtain their speedy removal—their effective removal through the agency of the law. One of these most prominent grievances is to be put before us to-night, and I know I am safe in promising that the question will be treated in a calm and dispassionate manner by the carefully prepared lecturer who has spent much time in thoroughly considering this subject.

The Rev. W. WALTERS then proceeded with his lecture, at the close of which he said he was convinced that no Government could bring the Irish question to a satisfactory settlement except by the withdrawal of the grant from Maynooth, and the disendowment of the Irish Church. The question would soon come before the Legislature of the country, and he asked his hearers as electors to study the question, and make themselves acquainted with its bearings, and be prepared to pronounce, through their members in the House of Commons, an intelligent judgment on it. (Applause.)

Mr. ANDREWS, of Leeds, then addressed the meeting, after which the Rev. T. CLARKE proposed, and the Rev. B. MAY seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with enthusiasm. The lecturer acknowledged the vote passed on him in suitable terms, and concluded by proposing a similar compliment to the chairman. Mr. TUCKER seconded the motion, which was carried amidst loud applause. The CHAIRMAN having replied, the proceedings terminated. The lecture was listened to with marked attention by members of all religious denominations. The *Derbyshire Times* says of this question, that it was a fact of considerable significance that a large audience could be collected in Chesterfield—a place notorious for non-attendance of public meetings, especially on political subjects—to hear an address upon a question of considerable political difficulty, and generally considered uninteresting.

MEETING AT YORK.

On Thursday of last week, Mr. WALTERS lectured at York, the Lecture Hall being crowded on the occasion. Mr. J. ROWNTREE who occupied the chair, and delivered an elaborate and thoughtful opening address. Mr. ROWNTREE said especially of the "sentimental grievance":—

We are told that this grievance is merely an imaginary one, a "sentimental grievance" is the exact term used to describe it. I wonder if we should regard it as a sentimental grievance if by any accident an Irish Roman Catholic Church could, even for a brief time, be established in our own city—if, for instance, next Sunday, Irish Roman Catholic priests ministered in each of your thirty churches; if high mass was per-

* Dean Stanley, in his work on Westminster Abbey, says, in an incidental reference to the Independents who occupied the Abbey, that Strong's successor was Rowe. This must be a misprint—one of the many that sadly annoy the reader of this charming volume.

formed in your magnificent Cathedral; if at the next civic banquet in your Guildhall, foreign priests took the places of precedence and of honour, and if in addition to the insults and the injustice of the present, your minds were filled with the memory of ancient wrongs, and with the traditions of past injustice handed down by successive generations, who had each in their turn suffered, from a period almost as remote as history can undertake accurately to chronicle. If this were your unhappy state, would you be conciliated by being told that your grievances were only "sentimental"? The Episcopal Church of Ireland was established with the avowed object of converting the Irish from Catholicism to Protestantism, and it has succeeded in producing the most intense anti-Protestant feeling which is to be met with in any State of Europe. The Church of the Protestants is to the Irishman the Church of the oppressor, against which his instincts of patriotism and justice are alike roused.

At the close of Mr. Walter's lecture, the Rev. T. HINDSLEY then moved—

That this meeting, believing that tranquillity in Ireland cannot be secured without doing justice to the Irish people, rejoices in the wide prevalence of a conviction that the Establishment of the Church of England in that country cannot, and ought not, to be longer maintained; while it also believes that no change will be satisfactory or lasting which does not put an end to all State interference with the religion of the people and apply the ecclesiastical revenues of the country to other than ecclesiastical purposes; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the city members and to Mr. Disraeli, Earl Russell, and Mr. Gladstone.

The Rev. T. J. SMYTHE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. ANDREWS, of Leeds, agent of the Liberation Society, then made a few observations relative to the labours of the Society since its establishment in 1844. It had done its work since that time well and efficiently, and had also published several pamphlets showing the course of action taken by the Society; one of which he strongly recommended to the notice of the meeting. He moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Walters for his very eloquent lecture. Mr. PUMPHREY seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Councillor WHITE next proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Rowntree, for his very able conduct in the chair. The Rev. T. HINDSLEY seconded the motion, and it was carried amidst much applause.

Mr. ROWNTREE acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

MARYLEBONE.—ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—On Monday evening a crowded meeting was held at the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood, to hear an address on the Irish Church from Mr. Mason Jones. The chair was occupied by J. Alexander, Esq., who said the time had come to settle the Irish difficulty, which could not be accomplished until the Irish Church was abolished, and all religions in Ireland were disendowed. Mr. Torr moved, and the Rev. R. D. Wilson seconded, the adoption of a petition to Parliament upon the question. After referring to the political disaffection existing among the Irish people, the petition attributed such disaffection in great part to the unjust and unwise legislation of past times, and especially objected to the establishment by law of the Church of England in a country in which its members do not form one-eighth of the number of its inhabitants. The petition further expressed the belief that social peace and political prosperity cannot be enjoyed in Ireland so long as such an anomaly exists. Mr. Jones's address, which occupied an hour and three-quarters in delivery, was enthusiastically applauded, and after the meeting had been concluded with the usual votes of thanks, three hearty cheers were given for him.

CHELSEA.—On Monday night a meeting was held in the Vestry-hall, Chelsea, when there was a large attendance. Sir Henry A. Hoare, Bart., who presided, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in taking the chair on the present occasion, not only because I feel deeply on the subject which Mr. Mason Jones will, I am sure, explain both clearly and impartially, and with his usual power of thought, but also because taking an interest, I think I may say a positive interest, in the political convictions of the citizens of Chelsea, I hope that the result of the proceedings of this evening will prove that they, when the time comes, will not be backward in the cause of justice, truth, and right. Now there is an old French proverb, which, translated, runs thus, Do that thou ought, come what may; and I say whatever the consequences, though I for my part do not for one moment believe that even should the results of this just and necessary step (the abolition of the Irish Church) verify the predictions of the prophets of disaster, we should not abstain from performing this great act of national justice, of national right, and of obedience to the law of truth. We are told that if the Irish Protestant Establishment is abolished the English must of necessity follow. I do not believe it; and fears both vain and chimerical should not hinder us on this our righteous path. Now you all well know that we are living amidst times of much excitement, great trouble, some danger, and excessive panic; the excitement and the trouble are real, but though the panic may be great, I do not believe the danger to be so; and I do not hesitate to avow that I believe the panic has been fomented, and the danger exaggerated by the organs of party for party purposes, in order that, as it was well put by my friend Mr. Mason Jones at St. James's Hall, the weaker brethren amongst the Liberals may be driven into the Tory ranks at the next general election. But let not that influence us, and whilst we proclaim our loyalty to the Sovereign, our devotion to our institutions, our horror and abhorrence of crime which in its insane rage and fury spares neither defenceless women and innocent children, whilst we protest against the last idea of severing Ireland from the British dominion, let us not hesitate at one and the same time in doing our clear and positive duty in making amends for past blind and cruel legislation. The Irish Church, it will be proved to you, I think, is not only a vain and sentimental grievance, but presses heavily, far more heavily than is thought, on the

industry of the people, but even as a sentimental wrong it is a grievous matter, for it is a badge of servitude and of conquest, and symbols centuries of oppressive legislation. If it be asked, what would you do with the tithe if the Establishment is abolished? I would answer it is no necessary part of an argument, in proving the injustice of an existing institution, and the money created by an oppressive tax, to be prepared with a plan for the employment of the same; but this much is clear, that the funds should be at the disposal of those who pay them, and by their vote in parish or in vestry, they might decide to what purpose, whether secular or religious, they would devote the same. In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I sincerely trust that your missions this evening, will be to insist with one will, one tone, and one mind, that so far as you are concerned you will demand that speedily, nay instantly justice to Ireland demands the total abolition of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, and that means the disendowment of all religious sects.

Mr. Mason Jones then addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour and a-half, on the Irish Church question. His address was received with great enthusiasm.

WOOLWICH.—The Rev. Alexander Hannay, of Croydon, delivered a lecture entitled "The Ecclesiastical Signs of the Times," in Carmel Chapel (Baptist) on Monday, January 20th, under the auspices of the West Woolwich Mutual Improvement Association, before a large and influential audience. Mr. Maycock (minister of the place) presided. Amongst those present were the Revs. Gill, Hercus, Robinson (Secretary of the London Missionary Society), Pike, Woodard, Suffield, Captain Boylin, &c. The lecturer's able advocacy of the principles of the Liberation Society was loudly applauded, and will doubtless have the effect of arousing the Nonconformists of the town to greater activity on behalf of religious liberty.

THE PROPOSED COMPREHENSION OF DISSENTERS.

(From the *British Quarterly Review* for January.)

We know not if anything that we can say can undeceive these sincere enthusiasts; but if it can, we must honestly tell them that they are under a huge delusion. We know the Nonconformists at least as well as they do; and we most positively affirm that nothing is further from their thoughts than a return to the Church. These gentlemen do not mingle enough with Dissenters to know what their feeling is. Those whom they do happen to meet will be most likely to be persons who have a leaning towards the Church, and who fancy that there are more who sympathise with them than there really are. We do not deny that there may be amongst the old body of Wesleyan Methodists some, not many, both of clergy and laity, who might be won back to the Church by such methods as the Rev. G. Venables hinted at; such as the offer of an Anglican mitre to a few Wesleyan ministers, and the incorporation of the whole Methodist system into the Church. But when that offer should be made (which will not be just yet), and the practical difficulties of the scheme of reunion had to be considered by the great Methodist body, we are confident that a large majority of that body, accustomed as they have been to the great freedom of action which belongs to them, quite apart from the central power of "Conference," would shrink with proper alarm and horror from putting their necks into the Episcopal yoke. Looked at from a distance, the prospect of being part of the Church of England again, and ceasing to be a sect despised and contemned by the most respectable and fashionable part of the community, and of having their ministers on an equality with those of the Church of England, may seem a charming one; but when they come to see the terms on which this dream is to become fact,—that it will involve the "securing all the buildings to the Church," the extinction of Conference by Convocation, and the loss of at least half the liberty of action which is now their very life, they will turn with resolute contempt from any such sacrifice, and will comprehend better than ever they have done before their true relation to the Established Church. For the rest of the Dissenters we are in a position to speak with much greater confidence. A few individuals, ministers and laymen, scattered about here and there, some for æsthetic, some for crochety, some for respectable, and some for more solid, or at least more serviceable, reasons, will ever be found going over to the Church. Not in a stream, so much as in a kind of intermittent dribble, this happens; but Dissent does not lose much by the change; and if there could be established a kind of "clearing-house" for the different sects, we imagine it would be found that the balance would very nearly settle itself. Such as these excepted, we confidently tell our Church friends that coming back to the Church is the last thing Dissenters ever dream of. We speak from the vantage-ground of more than a quarter of a century of active participation in ecclesiastical affairs; and we have never once heard the subject mooted in any public or private assembly of Nonconformists. There has never been a hint of any desire to revive the Savoy Conference, or any of the schemes of comprehension which were attempted up to the end of the seventeenth century. All the thoughts and efforts of the leaders of that section of Nonconformists with which we have had to do have been in the opposite direction, and have sought the completion of that legislation which began with the Toleration Act, and will never be consummated, nor suffered to rest undisturbed, until every vestige of civil inequality on religious grounds shall be obliterated, and all the sects in England, the Episcopalian included, shall stand on an equality before the law.

In saying this we desire to disclaim all indifference to the fact of the disunion and schism of the Church. We deplore it intensely, as the source of great scandal and weakness to the Church Catholic. . . . What is the unity she offers us? It is simply the unity of organisation,—an external thing; whilst at the same time she obliges us to accept the most grievous disunity, and even antagonism, in the much more vital matter of doctrine. Now what is the unity which Christ prayed for, and which the Church and the world want most? Surely not the unity of mere form and sound, but unity of faith, unity of the spirit and of the heart; not the unity of staves in a oak, which is brought about by iron hoops, but the unity of branches in a tree; not the unity of specimens in a museum, but the unity of members in a body; not the unity of beads on a string, but the unity of fruit upon the vine; not the unity of soldiers under drill, but the unity of brethren in a family. This is the only unity we care for. If Churchmen think to captivate us by pointing to the historic character of their Church, we instantly call to mind that we are members of the oldest and most famous historic Church in the world,—of that invisible and only Catholic Church, which has been composed of the real believers of every Church in every age. We care little about any other historic Church; we call the religious heroes of every age our own; all the saints belong to us as much as to any that keep saints' days; the hymns and prayers of the Churches of the East and the West, of Protestant and Catholic alike, are as much our property as the property of any other Church, inasmuch as they are the legacy of saints to all the saints. Spirit and geography have nothing in common. Religion and nationalism are the infinite and the finite, and the former cannot be bound by the latter. Soul is bigger than denominations, and better than their separating walls. Its eye glances across centuries and Atlantic oceans. Every diameter of the globe is a conductor for spirit, and a true Christian unity ignores the superficial characteristics of the earth. In the squabble as to which Church has the right to call itself the Catholic we can take no part; we stand and look on, saying in our hearts, "None of ye! the Catholic Church comprehends none of ye in your entirety, but some part of ye all." And it is only when the Churches all come to see this that the Church can be.

What, then, must happen in the Church? Will not the cry for revision of the Rubrics grow louder and louder, and be met by the constant cry of "touch not a letter" of the ancient forms; till the fact shall stare the Church in the face that she is helplessly bound by fetters which she dares not ask the State to relax? Will not this hollow talk about "compromise" and "comprehensiveness" go on, until it shall goad what living conscience there is in the Church to protest against so manifest a dishonour to truth and the Gospel, and burst that bubble for ever; and will not a great many—all the hearty, earnest lovers of the Church and the Gospel—begin to remember that there is a Bible which was before the Prayer-book; that there are Divine, as well as human voices to which the Church should listen, and begin to look in the direction of that freedom which they have dreaded so long, and like timorous swimmers and men, be forced by necessity to launch themselves into an element in which they shall find at once a delicious liberty and a virile vigour, that shall be the joy and the health and the peace after which they have been sighing for years.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RITUAL CASE.

The arguments in the case of *Martin v. Mackonochie* were brought to a close on Saturday, before the Court of Arches. When Mr. Pridoux had finished his lengthened speech for the defence, he was followed by Dr. Tristram on the same side.

Mr. Coleridge denied that he had used the words "greedy clergyman," as he was told he had been reported to have used.

His Lordship said the learned counsel certainly did not use the term.

Mr. Stephens, Q.C., in his reply made some general observations, and declared that a great fallacy pervaded the argument on the other side; that what had once existed in the Catholic Church, and had not been expressly prohibited or by necessary implication were not forbidden, therefore could be used by Mr. Mackonochie. He maintained that there was to be one, and only one, form of services; and the object was to get rid of the superstition and idolatries of the Church of Rome, to which Church, no matter what Mr. Mackonochie intended on their introduction, the additions he had made had a tendency. He was reminded of a saying of Sydney Smith, on "Posture and Imposture." Although Mr. Martin, the promoter, was not a resident in the parish, he had been long connected with schools in the district, and was more connected than the fashionable ladies who went to St. Alban's Church. The learned counsel went through the several charges in the articles, and contended that they were substantiated. Much had been said on the other side about penal clauses, and it was urged that the matter should have been prosecuted in a civil suit. All the promoter required (and he was not the first promoter who had been induced to take up the matter) was to have Mr. Mackonochie admonished, and that the various practices which he had used might be removed from the Church of England. He referred to the report on the Ritual Commission, in which Mr. Bennett, another parochial clergyman, was under examination by Mr. Hubbard, who was

one of the churchwardens of St. Alban's, and could not legally exercise the same, being a non-resident.

His Lordship thought Mr. Hubbard had a place of business in the district.

The learned counsel referred to the evidence of Mr. Bennett, who admitted that he elevated the elements to the people to worship, not the elements, but that which was invisibly present.

Sir Robert Phillimore suggested that he was not trying Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Stephens instanced the circumstance, as persons who entered Mr. Mackonochie's church might believe he was in elevating the elements doing the same. The learned counsel proceeded at considerable length with his reply, and denied that the Church of England was only an Act of Parliament Church. The learned gentleman brought his address to a close on Saturday. He discussed the questions of light, incense, and the mixed chalice, and contended that there was no authority for their use at the present day in the Church of England. In themselves they were harmless, but they had been grossly abused, and had led to superstition and idolatry in the Church of Rome, from which Church they had been derived. He likewise discussed the discretion vested in the bishop of a diocese when any doubt arose on a subject, and, in treating on the matter, reference was made to the Church Discipline Act of the present reign, which the learned counsel said was a pitiable satire on common sense. The Vicar-General dealt with matters before the Reformation, and in that act the Official Principal of the Arches was the party mentioned. At the conclusion of the case, Mr. Stephens contended that he had established the charges, and that they came within the Acts of Uniformity.

His Lordship expressed his obligations to the learned gentlemen. He had been greatly assisted in his arduous duties by the able arguments on both sides.

Judgment will not be given until after the case "Flamank v. the Rev. T. B. Simpson" is heard, and his Lordship said he would appoint as early a day as possible.

THE NATAL BISHOPRIC.

The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Capetown, earnestly warning him against proceeding to the consecration of a rival Bishop of Natal. Dr. Tait holds that such a consecration would be unlawful, and that the clergy taking part in it would expose themselves to ecclesiastical penalties. He contends that the consecration service cannot lawfully be used except by Royal mandate, and that as the highest courts in the realm have pronounced Dr. Colenso's deposition to be null and void, there is no pretence for saying that the see of Natal is vacant. He asks whether the law officers of the Crown have been consulted, or, indeed, whether any legal opinion whatever has been obtained by Bishop Gray. He further reminds the South African prelate that the Lambeth Conference studiously refrained from taking any action in the matter, and that the report of the committee was only received, not approved. It appears that Bishop Gray first proposed to hold the consecration in Scotland, but a vigorous protest having been made by some influential members of the Episcopal Church in that country, his present intention is to have the act of consecration performed somewhere in England on Saturday (this day). It is not unlikely that the Bishop of London's vigorous appeal will lead to a further delay.

The Rev. W. K. Macrorie, M.A., of St. James's, Acorington, the clergyman who has been nominated as the new Bishop for Natal, at the close of his sermon on Sunday evening invited his congregation to a special service on the following Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, the day set apart for his consecration to the office to which he had been appointed. This confirms the statement of the Bishop of London with respect to the day of consecration having been fixed. Canon Hornby, of Bury, was announced as the clergyman who would conduct the special service. It is stated that the Bishop of London has addressed a private letter to Mr. Macrorie on the same subject.

The *Guardian* of last night states that the Rev. Dr. Hugh McNeile, the great Protestant leader, was present and communicated at the high celebration at St. Alban's Church, Holborn, on Sunday morning last.

The Roman Catholic papers deny that Archbishop Manning is to be a cardinal. They state that it has been made a rule of the Holy See that only one prelate at a time in the British Isles is to be a cardinal, Archbishop Cullen being at present that one.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.—Dr. Selwyn intends leaving England for New Zealand as shortly as possible after the visitation in which he is at present engaged is concluded. It is stated that in all probability his diocese will be administered during his absence by Dr. Hobhouse, formerly bishop of Nelson, for many years one of Dr. Selwyn's suffragan Bishops in New Zealand.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS.—The elections in connection with the several Presbyteries of the French Protestant Church took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the triumph of the orthodox party. MM. Dellestert, Thierry, Pourtales, and Mettetal were elected, and the return of MM. Triquetie and Beigebeder was subject to a second election.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Bishop of London's Association of Lay Helpers (which comprises about 150 members) held a conference on Tuesday evening last in Conduit-street, Regent-street, on the subject of Church Sunday-

schools. The Rev. J. E. Kempe, rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, presided. After the reading of two papers had been concluded, an animated discussion commenced, which was continued uninterruptedly, each speaker occupying ten minutes. Notwithstanding some conflicting views which prevailed, the meeting appeared to be unanimous in the opinion that the position of Sunday schools as part of the Church's parochial organisation required to be reconsidered, and that more vigour was required in managing them.

A NOVEL LOCK-OUT.—A dispute between the pastor and part of the congregation of New Windsor Independent Chapel, Salford, which has been going on for some months, attracted public attention on Sunday, when some extraordinary scenes were witnessed in the neighbourhood of the chapel and school. The pastor, the Rev. T. G. Lee, called a special meeting on Wednesday last, and announced that he had been advised to close the Sunday-school until the superintendent and many of the teachers who persisted in manifesting a spirit of opposition towards him had been removed. He stated that he should act upon this advice on Sunday. On that day the deacons, the superintendent of the school, the teachers, and a number of the children assembled at nine o'clock in front of the school, and found that the doors were fastened, and that they were not to be allowed to enter. The rain was falling heavily, but an address was given and two hymns were sung, the chorus of one being:—

We'll stand the storm,
It won't last long;
We'll anchor by-and-by.

Mr. Lee was condemned for closing the school, and the children were requested to return to their homes, and present themselves again in the afternoon. During the morning service in the chapel one of the deacons announced that a special church-meeting would be held in the course of the week to consider the present position of the church and school. Mr. Lee stated that he had no objection to the members assembling if they thought fit to do, but he wished it to be understood that he should not be influenced in the least by what was done at the meeting. At the close of the service Mr. Lee was received outside the chapel by a large crowd of people, who hissed and groaned vigorously. Mr. Lee was accompanied by a legal gentleman, under whose advice he is said to be acting, and from the chapel to the minister's house in Pendleton both minister and friend were assailed with groans and hisses. Upon leaving Mr. Lee the legal gentlemen was followed to his residence by a hooting crowd, and he was pelted with mud and other offensive refuse. At two o'clock the children again assembled in front of the chapel and school, a hymn was sung, and a short address was delivered. The New Windsor School has about 500 scholars, and is one of the largest in Salford. The Rev. Dr. Parker has been endeavouring to restore harmony in the church, and has suggested arbitration, but his efforts at reconciliation have failed. He writes to Mr. Lee on the 16th inst.:—"I am bound to state that, in having offered to accept the decision of competent arbitrators mutually chosen, you have, in my opinion, done everything which is in your power to open the way for an impartial and authoritative settlement of disputed points. I deeply regret that those who differ from you have rejected the only means which, in my opinion, were likely to bring the controversy to a proper close. I think that they have put themselves in a false position, since, if they are right, they had nothing to fear."—*Manchester Guardian*.

MR. HERMAN MERIVALE AND CONTINENTAL IDEAS.—Little of this dogmatic writing on Italian affairs which appears in the English journals and in English books can be trusted. One amusing proof of how utterly they may be mistaken, we cannot refrain from giving—the more especially as we have never seen it referred to anywhere. In 1865, little more than two years ago, a very able student of history, Mr. Herman Merivale, published a volume of essays under the modest title of "Historical Studies" in one of which—its subject Joseph II. of Austria—he somewhat elaborately reviewed the question of the relation of Church and State. Shortly afterwards, there came that wonderful letter of Ricasoli to the Italian bishops, and the bill which he constructed with a view to give effect to the opinions expressed in that most memorable document. These things made us recall one of Mr. Merivale's assertions, and induced us to look once more into the pages where it is made. "On the continent of Europe," wrote Mr. Merivale, "it may be said in the most sweeping terms, that the separation of the spiritual from the temporal government not only exists nowhere in practice, but it has hardly presented itself to the public mind in theory. The continent possesses a legion of political reasoners who are perfectly ready for the abolition of all churches, root and branch. It possesses hardly any, on the liberal side, who would support the existence of Churches independent of the State." The volume in which these sentences are printed was scarcely a year old, when, lo! the prime minister of Italy is seen pointing the bishops of the Church in that country to America, and proposing a policy which fails to be adopted only because its reproduction of the system which prevails in the Republic of the West is incomplete. Mr. Merivale must have been rather more astonished than the most of us when Ricasoli gave that epistolary lecture to the Italian ecclesiastics and followed it up with his famous, though unsuccessful, bill—a measure which failed of acceptance only because the country could not see in it a perfect copy of the American

model and were prudently indisposed to let the Church away from State control so long as it was permitted to retain a moiety of its vast endowments. Clearly, Mr. Merivale did not know what was passing in the Italian mind. He did not see the sharp Tuscan eye intently fixed on the United States, reading there a grand lesson which England and the *Times* are slow to learn.—*Greenock Daily Telegraph*.

Religious and Denominational News.

LONDON CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends was held on Tuesday afternoon at the society's office, and in the evening the usual social meeting took place at the London Mission House. Mr. Henry Wright presided; and amongst those present were the Rev. J. Stoughton, the Rev. J. S. Russell, the Rev. J. Smedmore, the Rev. I. V. Mummery, the Rev. J. Corbin, Mr. G. F. White, Mr. W. A. Spicer, Mr. J. Broomhall, Mr. J. Hayeroff, &c. After singing, and prayer offered by the Rev. J. Corbin,

The CHAIRMAN expressed his deep regret that Mr. Eusebius Smith was kept at home by serious indisposition. Mr. Smith had been connected with the society from the beginning, and had been the prime mover of all its operations. He was greatly beloved, trusted, and honoured by all connected with the society, and it was with deep regret they felt themselves deprived of his presence on that occasion. (Hear, hear.) The work of the London Chapel-building Society might be divided into three branches. They assisted young churches just formed, they assisted churches wanting more room, and sometimes, as in the case of the Tottenham-court-road Chapel, they tried to save a church from being lost altogether. Their income was small. The society did not get 4,000*l.* a-year, exclusive of grants made by Mr. S. Morley. The public gave little more than Mr. Morley himself gave. When it was considered how many in London were spiritually destitute, he thought the society was worthy of being more largely supported. During the past year they had opened six chapels, which would not have been opened but for their assistance. He thought the society was doing a good work in helping young, struggling churches to wipe off debts, thereby saving the expense of interest on mortgage, and the diminution of the minister's income. The society had now undertaken new enterprises of great importance. Personally, he should not be satisfied until every chapel in London made an annual collection on its behalf. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. T. BAXTER, the secretary, read extracts from the report. Although the society had to report a diminished income from collections, subscriptions, and donations in the aggregate, the balance-sheet on the whole was one which called for warm congratulations. In addition to the smaller grants in aid which have been made, six chapels have been opened of the series of twenty-four, to each of which Mr. S. Morley contributes 500*l.*, and the society 500*l.* (one moiety of its contribution being free loan); so that in all fifteen of these chapels have been opened, while the remaining nine are more or less definitively arranged for. The committee urged that, with the limited means of expenditure which are common in the case of Nonconformist chapels, it was most important that building committees should eschew all attempts at elaborate decoration in the structures they raise, and content themselves externally with boldness or beauty of outline, accompanied by scrupulous attention, internally, to all the appliances of adaptation and convenience. To attempt, with inadequate resources, the luxurious and detailed ornamentation easy to the means at command of wealthier sections of the community, can only be to impoverish our chapels in their solidity and completeness, and at the same time to give occasion for the charge of pretentiousness altogether antagonistic to the distinctive principles which constitute the glory of our Nonconformity. In reviewing the work of the year, the report referred first to chapels which had been announced in former reports. The following is the list:—

BARKING (Rev. J. Smedmore).—Opening announced in report of 1865. Entire debt now paid off by means of one pound debenture notes. Total cost 2,100*l.*

BATTERSEA (Rev. J. S. James).—Opened 1st October. Cost (including freehold site for chapel and school) 4,400*l.* 900*l.* contributed by the Congregation at Grafton-square Chapel, Clapham. Contribution from Mr. S. Morley 500*l.*; from society—grant 250*l.*, free loan 250*l.*

BAYSWATER, LANCASTER-ROAD (Rev. J. S. Russell, A.M.).—Schoolrooms added to chapel, opening of which was announced in Report of 1866 and chapel warmed. Cost 600*l.* Grant from society 50*l.*

BOW, NORTH, ROMAN-ROAD (Rev. E. Schnadhorst).—Opened 23rd April. Accommodates 525 in area. Cost, including freehold site, 3,500*l.* Contribution from Mr. S. Morley 500*l.*; from society—grant 250*l.*, free loan 250*l.*

FOREST HILL, STANSTEAD-ROAD (Rev. J. W. Coombs, B.A.).—Opened 2nd April. Accommodates 500 in area. Total cost 4,000*l.* Contribution from Mr. S. Morley 500*l.*; from society—grant 250*l.*, free loan 250*l.*

HOLLOWAY, JUNCTION-ROAD (Rev. W. Roberts).—Opened 21st June. Accommodates 700 on ground floor. Cost (including basement schoolrooms) 6,200*l.* Contribution from Mr. S. Morley 500*l.*; from society—grant 250*l.*, free loan 250*l.*

LEWISHAM, UNION CHAPEL (Rev. H. Baker).—Opened 24th October. Accommodates 1,100. Cost 8,000*l.* Contribution from Mr. S. Morley 500*l.*; from society—grant 250*l.*, free loan 250*l.*

NORWOOD, UPPER (Rev. R. Lewis).—Opening announced in report of 1866. Arrangements now com-

pleted for congregation to become owners of the property and place it in trust.

SYDENHAM PARK (Rev. T. C. Hine).—Now used as schoolrooms in connection with new chapel opened on 6th June, cost of which was about 6,000l.

TABERNACLE (Rev. W. Grigsby).—Difficulties having arisen threatening loss of site and extinction of the congregation, the society has undertaken, upon certain conditions, the responsibility of the enterprise. The new chapel to cost 3,500l.

WANDSWORTH MISSION CHAPEL (Rev. P. H. Davison).—The old chapel (which is the oldest Nonconformist chapel in London) has again been opened for public worship, and with special reference to the working classes. Cost of repairs 300l. Grant from society 20l.

WHITECHAPEL-ROAD (Rev. J. Thomas, B.A.).—Opened 25th April. Cost (with provision for basement schoolrooms) 4,000l. Accommodates on ground floor 500. Contribution from Mr. S. Morley 500l.; from the society—grant 250l., free loan 250l.

The following is the list of new enterprises:—

BERMONDSEY—(Rev. G. McAll).—Permanent building to be erected in place of present iron chapel in Blue Anchor-road. Accepted as one of the "twenty-four chapels" jointly aided by Mr. S. Morley and the Society.

CLAPHAM, CLAYLAND'S.—On condition of retaining this chapel as a Congregational place of worship, 500l. from Mr. S. Morley, and 500l. from the society (moiety free loan) are promised to the present congregation and their minister (Rev. J. B. Brown, B.A.), who are about to erect a new chapel in the Brixton-road.

ELTHAM—(Rev. J. Marshall).—New chapel erected at a cost of 4,500l. Accommodating 500 in area. Old building to be used as a day-school. Site given by Mr. H. W. Dobell. Grant from the society 250l.

TOTTENHAM, UPPER—(Rev. J. Wonnacott).—Originated by members of the congregation at Edmonton and Tottenham Chapel. Admirable site secured at High Cross for 800l. Chapel and schools costing 4,000l. to be erected. One of the "twenty-four chapels."

WANDSWORTH-ROAD.—Undertaken by Rev. W. Morton Mather on his own responsibility. Iron chapel purchased and erected on site in Wandsworth-road, South Lambeth. Accommodates 600. Cost of undertaking 1,500l. Society gives grant of 50l., and loan without interest of 150l.

In conclusion, the report stated that during the twenty years of its existence the society had had more or less to do with the erection of eighty-six chapels, which had cost in the aggregate about 340,000l., and provided accommodation for 70,000 adults. Towards this amount the society had paid or advanced upwards of 100,000l.

The Rev. J. S. RUSSELL, of Bayswater, addressed the meeting on "Chapel-building in its Relation to Preaching."

The Rev. J. SMEDMORE followed on "Chapel-building in Relation to Worship," and described how they had been able to meet their liabilities at Barking.

At Barking they had built their chapel and were out of debt. They had adopted the debenture plan, and it had worked well. It had saved the expense of the mortgage and the interest of money. It had prevented the people from going to sleep with their debt, and it had facilitated the final steps in securing an entire extinction of the debt. The debt of money on their place of worship had been discharged, but there was a debt of gratitude to the Chapel Building Society owing which they would never be able to extinguish. Though they had many friends in the country, they would not have been able to undertake the work if it had not been for the great encouragement they had received from the society, and from its venerated treasurer, Mr. Eusebius Smith.

Barking would never fail to send an annual collection to the funds of the society, and he thought that all the churches that had received help from its exchequer should feel bound in honour to fulfil the stipulation which they made when such help was given.

The Rev. J. STROUGHTON, in speaking to the topic set down for him,—"Chapel-building in its Relation to Church Life"—said he had taken great interest in the society from its commencement, and had done what he could to promote its interests. All those who had done anything for it would have pleasure in looking back upon it, for the advantages flowing from chapel-building were very great. Looking at church life in its order and discipline, he believed that discipline was next to impossible in the National Church. In the past they had seen that all attempts at discipline had been failures. So long as the Church was connected with the State, discipline was impossible, and that for two reasons; if discipline be a spiritual thing, it is what those who are not spiritually-minded cannot appreciate, and if discipline were made a thing of pains and penalties the people of the nation, as members of the National Church, would not submit; they would say their civil rights were touched. But the Free Churches were so constituted that discipline could be maintained. He believed they did generally exercise discipline, and that when cases of immorality occurred they were invariably noticed. By this means they were producing a good effect upon the community by keeping their churches as lights in the world and as cities set upon a hill.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the doxology being sung.

It has been decided to call the new Presbyterian church about to be built at Camberwell the "Hamilton Presbyterian Church," in memory of the late Dr. Hamilton.

The Rev. R. STAINTON has announced a series of nine Sunday afternoon lectures at the Theatre, Sheffield.

The Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD.—The *Glasgow Herald* says that the Duke of Athole has presented the Rev. Norman Macleod, of Glasgow, to the church and parish of Blair-Athole, vacant by the death of the Rev. Alex. Robertson Irvine, D.D., and Mr. Macleod has expressed his acceptance of the same.

HULL.—By the munificence of Mr. G. F. Munts, of Umpstead, the members of the Baptist

denomination in Henley-in-Arden have secured a neat and substantial edifice in which to worship, in place of the unpretending brick building which formerly occupied the site. The history of the Baptist movement in Henley dates back for 190 years.

BISHOPSGATE.—The Rev. Thomas Sissons, late of Kingsfield Chapel, Southampton, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church at Bishopsgate Chapel, to be co-pastor with the Rev. E. Mannering, and will commence his labours on Sunday evening next, January 26th.

REGENT-SQUARE.—The statement that the Rev. Mr. Arnot, of Edinburgh, will succeed the late Dr. Hamilton at the Scottish Presbyterian Church, Regent-square, turns out to have been founded on erroneous or premature information. No choice has yet been made by the congregation of that church, nor, indeed, has any name been submitted to them by the committee appointed to search for and recommend the most fitting minister.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—The first examination for the scholarship of twenty pounds which has been furnished by the liberality of W. G. Soper, Esq., has been conducted during the present month, and has tested the candidates in exegesis of Old and New Testament, in theology, in selected portions of English, classical, and patristic literature, and of Ecclesiastical History. The scholarship has been awarded to Mr. J. R. Mitchell, M.A., but the excellent examination of the second candidate, Mr. E. Wallace Jones, has induced certain members of the committee to confer on him an exhibition of ten pounds.

CALLS ACCEPTED.—The Rev. William T. Blenkarn, of Nottingham College, to the pastorate of the Congregational church, Watton, Norfolk.—The Rev. J. H. Feek, late of Rawdon College, to the pastorate of the Baptist church, Redditch, Worcestershire.—Mr. W. Coombs, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle College, to the new Baptist church formed at the Temperance Hall, Liverpool-buildings, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate.—The Rev. F. Knowles, of Rotherham College, having been appointed pastor in November last, of the Independent chapel, Belper, a recognition service was held in the chapel on Tuesday.

NEW WESLEYAN COLLEGE AT ADELAIDE.—While he was in Australia, the Duke of Edinburgh consented to lay the foundation-stone of a magnificent college, which is about to be erected at Adelaide, chiefly for the youth of the Methodist Churches of South Australia. Prince Alfred was presented with a beautiful gold trowel wherewith to lay the stone, and an appropriate address was read by one of the Wesleyan ministers present. There was of course an immense gathering. In reply to the address the Prince expressed his deep interest in the work which had been commenced, and his hope that the institution might become a means of much good. An idea of the extent of the proposed building may be formed from this fact, that the expense of the erection is estimated at £30,000.

MORTLAKE, SURREY.—The annual congregational meeting in connection with Sheen Vale Chapel was held in the British schoolroom on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, 1868. Daniel Pratt, Esq., presided. A general report of the operations of the congregation during the past year was given by the pastor (Frederick Brown), from which it appeared that fourteen members have been added to the church; 86l. raised towards a chapel-building fund; 15l. for the London Missionary Society, from the Juvenile Association; and 3,277 magazines and periodicals circulated in connection with the Sabbath-school. Stirring and practical addresses were delivered by the chairman, and by the Revs. Thos. Henson, of Harlington; J. W. Genders, of Wandsworth; G. M. Murphy, of Southwark; J. H. Hills, of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

BRISTOL.—On Thursday, January 9th, the Rev. J. R. Wood, late of Barnstaple, was publicly recognised as pastor of the church and congregation assembling at the City-road Chapel, Bristol. There was a very large gathering of ministers and friends from the various congregations of the city. Nearly 600 sat down to tea, and at the subsequent meeting the chapel was crowded. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and the congratulations offered to the new minister and his people were hearty. Addresses full of congratulation and counsel were delivered by the Revs. S. Mann (Exeter), D. Thomas, J. Penny, S. Hebditch, Dr. Gotch (President of Bristol College), J. Morris, R. P. Macmaster, T. A. Wheeler, and M. Dickie (Presbyterian). Mr. Medway (deacon) gave Mr. Wood a hearty welcome on behalf of the church and congregation. In the course of the evening touching allusions were made to the late Rev. E. Probert, who for thirty-two years was pastor of the church.

BOROUGH-ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The anniversary sermons of the above church were preached last Sunday: in the morning by the pastor, in the afternoon by the Rev. Newman Hall, and in the evening by the Rev. Gilbert McAll. On Thursday night the annual meeting was held under the presidency of the Rev. G. M. Murphy, when interesting reports as to the state of the church and the various societies were presented. From these it appeared that 304 persons had joined the church last year, and that the present year had commenced by the reception of eighteen members. In addition to the Lambeth Bath meetings, which are carried on nightly under the superintendence of Mr. Murphy and the officers of the church, there is carried on in immediate connection with the church, a Band of Hope, adult Bible-classes, a Dorcas society, adult educational classes (twice a week, free), an evangelical association, for preaching in the open air in summer, and indoors, &c., in winter; mothers' meetings, a temperance society, a tract society, a Sunday-school, a young men's mutual improvement class, &c. Each of the secretaries of these institutions gave

interesting reports of the work done, and addresses of an earnest character were delivered by the Revs. R. Berry, G. W. McCree, Mr. W. J. Dennis, and others.

GOLDEN-LANE MISSION HALL.—There is a large hall in Bruckley-street, Golden-lane, which is supported by the *employes* of Messrs. I. and R. Morley, Wood-street, assisted occasionally by other friends. The room occupied by the various institutions connected with this work is capable of holding about 800 people, and was purchased for the purposes to which it is devoted by Mr. Samuel Morley. Here last week there was a succession of incidents. On Monday, a lecture on the overland route, with dissolving views. On Wednesday, about 250 of the children of the day and Sunday schools were regaled with a substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, and were subsequently amused with an exhibition of the magic lantern, and the wheel of life, &c. After tea there was a distribution of gifts from a large Christmas-tree, and warm clothing was also given to those who needed it. On Thursday, tea was given to about 300 adults connected with the mission. Mr. Charles Reed presided, and took the opportunity of giving some useful and practical hints on sanitary matters. Addresses were also given by the Rev. I. Duxsey and other gentlemen.

THE UNITED METHODISTS.—The Rev. T. Newton, ex-President of the United Methodist Free Churches, still continues unwell, and there is no probability he will shortly be able to resume his ministry. —A valedictory service, in anticipation of the departure of the Rev. Matthew Baxter for New Zealand, was held in Westmoreland-street Chapel, Pimlico, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson presided. After devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. S. Chester, the Chairman stated the circumstances which had led to the appointment of Mr. Baxter to the New Zealand mission. The Rev. W. Reed, and Mr. J. Chipchase, having subsequently commended their friend to the sympathies and prayers of the assembly, Mr. Baxter delivered a brief address, in which he expressed his deep conviction that it was the duty and interest of the British churches especially to direct their attention to the evangelisation of the colonies, and his hope to be of service to the cause of his Master in the land of his adoption by training young men for the ministry. Mr. J. Cuthbertson added a few remarks. The chairman then shook Mr. Baxter by the hand, and in the name and on behalf of the church bade him farewell. A hymn was sung, and the meeting was concluded with prayer by the Rev. T. Bailey.

WALES.—A meeting of the Association of English Independent Churches for Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire, was held in the schoolroom of the English Congregational Church, Carmarthen, on Wednesday last, 16th inst. The Rev. E. Z. Lyttel presided, and most of the pastors of the churches of the two counties were present, besides a goodly number of laymen. Several matters of interest to the churches were discussed. Arrangements were made for the association to act as an auxiliary to the London Missionary Society. The current year being the jubilee year of the ministry of the Rev. W. Jones, of Swansea, it was resolved to present him with a suitable address at the next meeting of the association to be held in Swansea. Some suggestions were made for the better arrangement of the names of ministers in the "Year-book." The Rev. F. S. Johnstone, of Merthyr, read a paper prepared at the request of the association, on "The Constitution of the Congregational Union"; the discussion of the subject was deferred till next meeting. Votes of thanks were passed to the writer of the paper, and to the church for its entertainment of the association. Sermons were preached in the evening by the Rev. Jos. Waite, B.A., of Cardiff, and the Rev. D. M. Jenkins, of Aberdare.

SLEAFORD.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, a new Congregational church, the foundation-stone of which was laid in May last, was opened for Divine worship at Sleaford, when two impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. Henry Allon. The services were attended by a large number of people of all denominations, including some from most of the neighbouring towns and villages. The Rev. Percy Strutt, of Spalding, offered the dedication prayer, and various other ministers took part in the proceedings. The collections of the day amounted to 38l. At the conclusion of the morning service about eighty persons assembled for dinner, presided over by Joseph Ruston, Esq., of Lincoln. The chairman explained the scheme by which it was proposed to clear off the debt—viz., to raise the sum required by means of 10l. debentures, to be paid off in the course of three years. The Revs. W. F. Clarkson, B.A., Henry Allon, J. Shaw, W. Jones, E. Metcalf, and others, delivered addresses congratulating the members of the church and congregation, together with their pastor, the Rev. G. R. Bettis, on the happy auspices under which they were assembled. At five o'clock upwards of 400 persons sat down to tea in the Exchange Hall. On the following Sunday sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. Maine.

CHELTEMHAM.—The Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, of Cheltenham, having completed a quarter of a century of ministry in that town, a tea-meeting was held on Wednesday evening to commemorate the event. The chair was occupied by the Rev. T. Haynes. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the handsome chapel and lecture-hall had been built during Dr. Brown's ministry, that nearly 2,000 persons had passed through his hands as church-members, and that there was at present nearly 500 members on the church roll. H. Willmott, Esq., of Hatherly Hall, presented the Doctor with an appropriate address, signed by the deacons and committee, accompanied by a purse of 170 guineas, and a silver tea and coffee service for Mrs. Brown, whose indefatigable co-opera-

tion as the superintendent of the Sunday-schools and in other duties devolving upon a minister's wife were gratefully recognised. Dr. Brown, in returning thanks for Mrs. Brown and himself, stated that not more than twelve of those who joined in the triple call which he received from the church, Sunday-school teachers and seatholders, are now associated with the church. Affiliated with the Congregational church at Cheltenham is a chapel at Prestbury, of which the Rev. J. Hossack is the minister.

Correspondence.

THE LATE REV. H. LANCE, OF BROMLEY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In glancing at the notices of deaths in your issue of the 4th inst., I read the following:—

LANCE.—December 30, the Rev. H. Lance, of Bromley-by-Bow. On Friday week he commenced visiting for the East London Mission and Relief Committee, and coming home after having seen many poor families, he showed symptoms of great exhaustion; typhus fever in its most malignant form subsequently set in, and he died early on Monday morning, leaving a wife and four children, the youngest only a few days old, unprovided for.

I need not say that I was both pained and shocked at this sudden removal of an earnest worker for Christ; and that the last two lines of the above notice called forth my profoundest sympathy for the widow and fatherless. I have looked in each succeeding issue of your paper for some appeal for help in this deserving and truly necessitous case, but have looked in vain. I should have written to you before, but never, to my knowledge, having seen Mr. Lance, I felt that, as an entire stranger, it hardly became me to call attention to this matter.

I now write, however, to ask that the "widow and orphans" may be cared for. Surely it only wants bringing before your numerous readers, and many Christian hearts will immediately respond by generous sympathy and help. If some well-known or influential minister in London would take this in hand, I feel sure that the bitterness of want would be spared to Mrs. Lance and her little ones.

Resting assured that you will fully endorse what I have said, I enclose my mite, deeply regretting that it is not in my power to send more,

And remain, Sir, yours very faithfully,

A POOR COUNTRY BAPTIST MINISTER.

January 18, 1868.

[The subscription of our correspondent has been forwarded to Mr. George Maddox, of 21, Baker-street, W., the treasurer of a fund which is being raised on behalf of the widow and family of Mr. Lance. This meritorious case has been placed before the readers of the *Times*, and we can only express our cordial hope that the appeal will meet with an adequate response.—ED. Noncon.]

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The case of the journals against which proceedings have been commenced by the Government for having published unauthorised reports and comments on the debates in the Corps Législatif, came on on Saturday, but only preliminary proceedings have been taken.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says that the manifesto of Prince Napoleon on the foreign policy of the French Government will not appear. The Emperor, it is reported, threatened to disinherit his Royal Highness, both immediately and prospectively, if he published such a document, and these threats are assumed to have had their effect. It is said that the object of the suppressed pamphlet was to prove the necessity for France of making war, not against Prussia or Italy, but against Russia.

It is stated that negotiations are probable between France and the members of the Zollverein, with a view to the partial reduction of the customs tariff between them.

It is stated that the armaments at Toulon, Antibes, and Villefranche are completely terminated, and that the new scheme of army organisation will take a long time to fit on to the old.

It is reported in Paris, but probably untrue, that Count de Sartiges, the French ambassador in Rome, has gone to Naples "for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the situation of that province, and furnishing his Government with a report upon it."

Government has carried off a victory in the Haute Garonne, where the Orleanist candidate for the Conseil-Général has been decidedly beaten.

The committee of the Senate upon the Army Bill have elected Marshal Randon President and M. Dumas reporter.

AUSTRIA.

The remains of the Emperor Maximilian arrived at Vienna on Saturday morning, and the same afternoon they were placed in the Imperial vault, in the crypt of the Capuchin Church. The various Courts of Europe were represented on the occasion, and the funeral ceremonial was conducted in the most solemn manner. The people crowded the streets, and by their demeanour expressed their sympathy and their respect for the memory of the unfortunate Prince. The Emperor of Austria has officially acknowledged the services rendered by Admiral Tegethoff in re-

covering the body of Maximilian by conferring upon him the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order.

Baron John has retired, and Marshal Lieutenant Kuhn succeeds him as War Minister of the Empire.

The Austrian members of the delegation on common affairs (Hungarian and Austrian) met on Saturday to elect a President, the choice falling upon Count Anton Auersperg by forty-seven out of forty-eight votes. Herr Kaiserfeld was then elected Vice-President. On Monday the Emperor received the Hungarian section of the committee, when the usual loyal sentiments and gracious reply were exchanged. The President of the Hungarian delegation is Count Majlath.

The War Budget of the Empire consists of an ordinary and an extraordinary Budget. The latter, which amounts to 30 millions of florins, is destined to provide for the manufacture of breech-loading rifles and the construction of fortifications.

ITALY.

A Papal Brief, dated January 14, announces that Cardinal Andrea having returned to Rome before the expiration of the time assigned by the Pope, and having in writing expressed regret for his past conduct, his Holiness restores him to the rank and privileges of a Cardinal. The diocese of Sabina and the Abbey of Subiaco will, however, until further orders continue to be administered by the administrators who had been appointed by the Papal Government.

The Italian Ultramontane press urges the Catholics throughout Italy to relinquish political abstention, and take part henceforth in all political and municipal elections.

Thursday being the birthday of the ex-King Francis II., a *fête* was given at the Farnese Palace. The French and Spanish Ministers were present.

The Pontifical army now numbers about 16,000 men, very imperfectly equipped.

The advices from Rome continue to report the prosecution of defensive measures, and General Kanzler is reported to have had an interview a few days ago with General de Failly at Civita Vecchia, and to have inspected the fortifications. The French officers, it is said, consider a war in the spring almost certain.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Florence on Monday, Signor Cambray Digny, the Minister of Finance, made his financial statement. He anticipates a deficit for 1869 of 240 millions of lire. He proposes to cover this by the imposition of a new tax, the development of existing taxes, and by the reorganisation of the principal branches of the public administration. The only new tax proposed is a tax upon grinding, which will apply to all substances subject to that process, whether comestible or not. On cereals this tax will amount to 2½ centimes per kilogramme, the total net profit of which to the State is estimated at 76 millions of lire. The millers will be empowered to collect the tax. The development of existing taxes will include the extension to all the provinces of the tax upon Government concessions, which will produce an increase of four millions of lire. Various reforms relative to the public administration and the collection of taxes will, it is hoped, produce an immediate benefit to the treasury of 140 millions of lire, thereby reducing the deficit for 1869 to 78 millions, which the Minister hopes will be covered by the development of commercial prosperity. The deficit up to the end of 1867 is estimated at 820 millions of lire. The Minister proposes a gradual removal of the deficit, 78 millions of which would be covered in 1869, and the remainder in a total period of twelve years. The entire expense to the State occasioned by the Garibaldian movement in October is estimated at 18,000,000 lire. The ecclesiastical property at present sold has realised 40,349,000 lire.

The Committee of the Chamber have approved the Budget of the Interior for 1868. The ordinary expenses are estimated at 43,120,238 lire, and the extraordinary at 2,408,785 lire, thereby effecting a reduction of 4,050,289 lire on the Budget of 1868.

The discussion on the finances has not yet been very remarkable. Article I., relative to the rural property tax, was approved after a declaration that the Ministry and the committee were agreed upon the question of establishing the land tax upon a more secure and equal basis. The income-tax was opposed by Signor Crispi.

A proposal to raise seventy-eight millions of lire by the income-tax in 1868 was approved by a majority of the Chamber, and accepted by the Minister of Finance.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held of the party of the Right. General Menabrea and the Ministers of Finance and Marine were present. The Ministers of the Interior and of Finance spoke at some length, and the meeting resolved energetically to urge forward the discussion of the Ministerial Budget for 1868, in order that the Parliament might be at liberty to discuss bills relative to finance and the interior reorganisation of the country.

Letters from Rome say that a court-martial has assembled to try six non-commissioned officers of the Pontifical artillery, accused of a conspiracy against the Papal Government and high treason against the person of Pius IX.

AMERICA.

The United States House of Representatives has taken another step in the direction of depriving Mr. Johnson of the power to do mischief. On Tuesday, by a majority of 123 votes to 45, the House passed a bill declaring that there are no valid civil governments in the late rebellious States, and transferring all powers of appointment and removal under the Reconstruction Act from the President to General Grant as Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Pendleton, a well-known Democratic and pro-Southern politician, has been nominated by the Ohio and Indiana members of the party as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Seymour, formerly Governor of New York, is the favourite of the Democratic party in the Eastern States. The Western Democrats of course support President Johnson's policy, and oppose negro suffrage. On financial questions they confine themselves to advocating the taxation of Government bonds and the currency payment of Five-Twenties. It is reported that the Virginia Republican Convention is in favour of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency.

The House of Representatives has laid upon the table the vote of thanks to General Hancock, and passed resolutions of thanks to General Sheridan, censuring President Johnson for removing him, and thanking General Grant for disapproving the removal of General Sheridan and Mr. Stanton. The House has instructed the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorising the Southern State Conventions to appoint all civil officers in their respective States.

The Fenian Senate in America declare, in the name of the brotherhood, the acts "charged by the English Government and its hired scribes against the organisation—to wit, the blowing up of the Clerkenwell Prison, and consequent destruction of innocent lives, the firing of post-offices and gasworks, which as instruments and appliances of civilisation it is the interest of all to preserve, and the sending of explosive or deadly missiles to individuals through the mails, are neither authorised, approved of, nor encouraged by the authorities whom the members of the brotherhood recognise; but on the contrary, are regarded by them as the work of the secret agents of the English Government."

AUSTRALIA.

The following items are from Melbourne, dated the 28th ult. The Duke of Edinburgh has everywhere been magnificently entertained during the month. His Royal Highness leaves for Tasmania on the 4th of January. The general elections in Victoria have been fixed for next month. The judges of the Supreme Court have decided that the payments made by Government in the absence of any Appropriation Act is illegal. Sir John Young, who has been succeeded by the Earl of Belmore in the Governorship of New South Wales, is a passenger to England by the present mail. The shipments of gold to England during the month amount to 25,500 oz.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The civil list of the King of Italy has just been reduced by four millions of francs for the present year.

The Archbishop of Kamtschatka, Innocent, oddly described by the telegraph as "a well-known convert of the heathen," has been appointed to the Metropolitan See of Moscow, vacant in consequence of the death of the late Metropolitan, Philarete.

The King of Prussia has sanctioned a treaty to prolong the privilege of the gaming tables at Wiesbaden for five years. The establishment is to pay a sum of one million of thalers (8fr. 75c. each) for getting its lease renewed.

PETER'S PENCE.—Monsieur Dupanloup has sent to the Papal Nuncio a sum of 100,000fr. collected in his diocese as Peter's Pence. The Bishop of Orleans had forwarded to Rome a similar sum about six months back.—*Paris Letter*.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.—Funds being again forthcoming, the work of excavation at Pompeii has been resumed. Although hopes have been held out of similar works being undertaken at Herulanum, the prospect of those hopes being realised is said to be as far off as ever.

THE FAMINE IN NORTHERN AFRICA.—A correspondent writes to the *Italie*, that on the 7th instant no less than 220 persons died from starvation at Tunis alone. In the interior of the Regency mothers are said to be selling their children for a few francs! Several have been bought by captains for transportation to Malta.

A LONG RAILWAY.—An unbroken railway communication is now open from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of more than 2,000 miles. The line passes over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers on bridges—at Rock Island on the former, and Omaha on the latter,—so that, if necessary, the entire journey can be performed in the same carriages.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.—We have received the following important telegram from Vienna:—"The report which has often appeared lately in the Vienna and other journals that Russia was arming on the Pruth is entirely without foundation. Russia was never less in a position to go to war than at the present moment. She has neither men, horses, breechloaders, nor money."—*Times*.

BEARD LEGISLATION.—The functionaries in the various Ministerial departments at Vienna are at present anxiously expecting an important decision of the Cabinet. Under the Bach Ministry to wear the full beard was prohibited, and the interdiction still exists. The hope that it may be withdrawn is founded on the circumstance of M. Giskra, the Minister of the Interior, being the owner of a full beard of great luxuriance, and of his presumed unwillingness to sacrifice it.

THE ALPS IN JANUARY, 1868.—According to communications from Nice the whole of the mountainous district for the distance of a hundred leagues between Marseilles and Genoa presents at present a magnificent spectacle. The whole slope of the maritime Alps is covered with a coating of the most dazzling white-

nens. The height of these mountains is on the average 1,300 feet above the level of the sea.

THE TACITURN GENERAL.—The Nashville Republican Banner says:—A private letter to a gentleman in this city reports the following significant conversation between the President and General Grant. It occurred in the Executive Office last Tuesday week. We give it *verbatim*.—President: Well, General, the Radicals are making some pretty high bids for you. Grant: Are they? (Puff, puff.) President: Yes; they almost beat the Democrats. Grant smiles. (Puff, puff.) President: What do you think about it? Grant: I think this is the poorest cigar I ever smoked. (Puff, puff.) [Exit Grant.]

THE POPE AND HIS GUARD.—The *Siccle* says that when the officers of the Guards Nobile of the Pope went lately to offer their homage to Pius IX., his Holiness said:—"I thank you, gentlemen, for the fidelity and zeal which you have testified towards me during recent events, with the exception of one among you who in that time of trial remained away from us, in person and in mind." The only member of the Guards Nobile who was absent during recent events, and who had passed the months of October and November at Florence, was the Marquis Bourbon del Monte. This nobleman, immediately after the audience, forwarded to the Pope his commission as officer and his epaulettes.

A LADY POLITICIAN.—Miss Anthony, a "strong-minded" American lady, who has lately paid a visit to Washington for the purpose of procuring subscribers for a new journal called the *Revolution*, has detailed her adventures at a public meeting in New Jersey. "I had almost forgotten," she said, "my interview with the President. I waited two hours in the anteroom among the huge half-bushel measure spittoons, and terrible filth of the outer chambers, where the smell of tobacco and whisky was powerful, and I could but mentally inquire if the anteroom of the Empress at the Tuileries in Paris, or Queen Victoria—two women rulers—were as condescending to their guests as to put up placards at the entrance of Buckingham Palace and the Tuileries—'Gentlemen, please use the spittoons.' Johnson stood at his desk. Said 'No,' had a thousand such applications every day; more papers than he could read. I told him he was mistaken; that he never had such an application in his life. 'You recognise,' I said, 'Mr. Johnson, that Mrs. Stanton and myself, for two years, have boldly told the Republican party that they must give ballots to women as well as negroes, and by means of the *Revolution* we are bound to drive the party to logical conclusions, or break it into a thousand pieces, as was the old Whig party, unless we get our rights.' That brought him to his pocket-book, and he signed his name Andrew Johnson, with a bold hand, as much as to say, anything to get rid of this woman and break the Radical party."

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

A telegram from Alexandria, dated Tuesday, states that the reported removal of the captives from Magdala is untrue. King Theodore cannot advance. The chief of the Tigre announces him to be in a difficult position in a ravine.

Copious accounts of the progress and internal arrangements of the British army in Abyssinia are published by the special correspondents of the daily papers, one of whom, connected with the *Standard*, has already got into hot water with Colonel Merewether in consequence of the severity of his strictures. The health and spirits of the force appear to be excellent, and the sanitary and medical arrangements are considered to be on the whole satisfactory. The *Daily News* correspondent says the death statistics of the troops show a less percentage than in London, and the appearance of the men is fresh and elastic. General Merewether and party have made a tour beyond Senafé, as far as Attegrat—not with any political object in view, for any political move beyond the first plateau had been strictly forbidden by Sir Robert Napier till he should be on the spot himself—but to gain a knowledge of the country. Their report is fairly encouraging. Though there are moderate supplies of grain around Attegrat, there is by no means enough to support even a small cavalry brigade. The base of supplies would, therefore, still have to be in India. A letter from Zoula camp states that "the climate of the plain has not hitherto proved in the slightest degree unhealthy to the men; in fact, with the exception of a few hours in the morning and early part of the day, which are very oppressive, the weather is all that could be desired." M. Munsinger, who has known these parts for fifteen years, never remembers a similar absence of rain in November and December; and neither he nor the natives can account for the peculiarity of this season." It is added that—

Provisions and liquor of all kinds begin to command fabulous prices; beer is 18s. per dozen, and sugary champagne 5l. Every drop of water consumed by man or beast costs the Government at the rate of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon. Candles and soap are very scarce. The most eagerly sought for articles are tea, mustard, salt, pepper, and sauces to flavour the daily-recurring goat and cow supplied by the commissariat.

The *Times* special correspondent dates a letter from Annesley Bay, December 24, 1867, in which he says that such gloomy accounts reached Senafé of the state of affairs at Annesley Bay—even that ugly, ill-omened word Balaklava beginning to make itself heard—that he thought it advisable to return to his old quarters, and see what foundation there really was for these reports. He could not discover any.

The health of these troops was all that could be wished. There was plenty of good food, and, though the allowance of water was short, the troops had had enough to keep them in good condition:—

The transports are coming in safely and rapidly with stores—thirteen vessels have arrived in the last two days, and there are in the harbour about forty altogether; and the landing and arranging of the stores are going on expeditiously, and without any of the confusion which did such mischief at Balaklava, though it will take some time before means can be provided for landing supplies sufficient for the whole force. Above all, there is a safe road open to Abyssinia, and a fair promise of considerable assistance there in the shape of supplies.

The only sufferers, he says, are the mules, the muleteers, and the British taxpayer. The mules had been dying by the hundred:—

Thirty-one died in this place alone last night, and probably many more along the road between this and Senafé. This mortality is perhaps chiefly due to the terrible disease which I have before mentioned, and against which no precautions could have been taken, but it is also, in great measure, due to sheer neglect. Even up to the present moment, there is not a sufficient supply of men to take care of the mules; at first the supply was utterly inadequate, and most of what muleteers we have are in a state bordering on mutiny, and little disposed to take even ordinary care of their charges. Two hundred and seventy deserters were brought back yesterday from Massowah by the Egyptian authorities. They are, no doubt, disorderly, unmanageable fellows, but it cannot be denied that they have been very badly treated—not, indeed, deliberately, but still it is somewhat scanty consolation to know that you are being killed altogether by an oversight. They complain bitterly that they were brought here under a promise of proper clothing and nourishment, but that up at Senafé they have suffered cruelly from want of warm clothing—one man actually died there from cold the day before I left—and that down here, under a burning sun, they suffer scarcely less from want of water. Warm clothes are being rapidly provided for them, thanks to the prompt humanity of Captain Griffith and Lieutenant Shewell, who have run the risk of being snubbed for this unauthorised expenditure of public money by some zealous controller of accounts. But enough water is not yet to be had, in consequence of there being a too scanty supply of condensers, so that men and mules suffer from thirst, and many of the latter die.

The average cost of a mule which has reached the camp is estimated at 40l., so, if this be correct, says the writer, there was a dead loss of over 1,200l. in one night in Annesley Bay. The Shohoes continued friendly, and large numbers of them carried rice to Senafé on their bullocks. The same correspondent in a second letter, dated 2nd inst., says they had had that morning a first instalment of the rain declared due early in November, but there was no attempt to make up for arrears. The shower lasted little more than an hour, and for the greater part of this time was only a feeble drizzle:—

It is here a question, however, whether we are not better without rain than with it. The natives say that if the rain begin the horses and baggage-animals will die by hundreds, and our doctors are afraid of fever and dysentery. For the last few days, moreover, there has been an abundant supply of water from the steamers, and yesterday two condensers on land, one supplying 4,000 gallons a day, the other 2,000, were got into working order, thanks to the energy of Captain Goodfellow, and to the cordial support which he has received from Captain Elye, to whom, as chief naval officer, the water supply was entrusted, and whose men, always ready for any and every job in their way or out of their way, have worked with the heartiness which all over the world distinguishes the British sailor. A hot spring has also been discovered, with the assistance of the American pump sent out from England, at Koomaylee, and as Koomaylee—the first depot on the road to Senafé—is only thirteen miles from Annesley Bay, there is some talk of having the water brought down here in pipes: or, as Lieutenant Williams has already more than half-completed his railway from Koomaylee and one locomotive has arrived, a supply of water might before long be sent here daily by rail. A still more welcome discovery of water has been made up in the Senafé Pass. One of the great difficulties of the pass was the want of water between Upper Sourou and Rayray Gaddée—a distance of nearly thirty miles. A well has just been made, containing a fair supply, at Undul, which is about half-way between these two places, and the American pump will probably discover more water there. This will enable a depot to be formed at Undul, and thus greatly facilitate the movement of troops and supplies up to Senafé.

Referring again to the commissariat arrangements, the correspondent says a large army advancing through such a country as Abyssinia can be fed only at an outlay of labour and time every hour of which is costing the nation thousands. The water alone costs so much that the proposal which was so laughed at to supply the force with *vin ordinaire* might almost have proved an economical one. And though, from the want of transport, the commissariat has been glad enough to get grain carried up to Senafé by the Shohoes, these extortioners charge so ruthlessly that the mere carriage of the grain a distance of sixty-three miles costs very nearly as much as its original price in Bombay. The correspondent gives the position of the regiment when he wrote. He says—

Up at Senafé there are the 3rd Light Cavalry, the 10th Native Infantry, and Major Maret's Mountain Train. Four companies of Sappers and the 27th Native Infantry (Bhoochers) are hard at work roadmaking in the pass. Two companies of Sappers (Madras) are down here, engaged upon the railway and a second pier, which is intended solely for the use of the commissariat, and is being rapidly completed. In addition to these, we have now two English regiments, the 4th and 33rd, two companies of Artillery (3-21 and 5-21), two native regiments, the 3rd and 25th, and the first instalment—about a troop—of the Scinde Horse. We have, therefore, altogether, in round numbers, about 6,000 fighting-men here (about one-third being British), and perhaps about

the same number of followers. Of muleteers there are, according to the last returns, 1,365 to 4,200 mules, and of camel-drivers 700 to 1,739 camels. There are also 376 ponies, 257 draught bullocks, and 619 pack-bullocks. The muleteers and camel-drivers, though gradually getting into better working order, still give a great deal of trouble.

Great credit is given to the Bengal detachment of the expedition, which sent out the only well-equipped body of mules. The correspondent says—

A gentleman just arrived from Bombay, an independent, unbiased witness—I may add, not an official—tells me that, owing to exaggerated rumours spread about the bazaars by loafers and deserters from the force, no muleteers or labourers could be got to embark for Abyssinia. If this statement be correct, it helps to account for what here has been considered the extraordinary apathy or helplessness of the Bombay authorities. It is also alleged though this looks rather like the malicious defence of some false friend, that equipments were put on board each transport at Bombay, but that the mules, who, no doubt, possess in a rare degree the cynical Frenchman's two requisites for happiness—a good stomach and a bad heart—were disloyal enough to devour them. If so, the mortality among these graceless animals, arising as it did, in great measure, from the want of ropes and head-tails to secure them, ought, perhaps, to be looked upon as a righteous retribution.

The arrival of Sir Robert Napier is mentioned at the end of a third letter, dated January 3. There were reports from Senafé that the supply of grain was already almost exhausted, and that for some distance further on into the interior of Abyssinia—and perhaps throughout the whole country—the army would be compelled to rely on its commissariat. A dry season, an invasion of locusts, and the unsettled state of affairs, every man's hand being against everybody's, had all combined to create an unusual scarcity:—

This makes it all the more necessary to reduce the advancing force as much as possible. General Merewether, in his recent excursion to Attegrat, a place about thirty-seven miles from Senafé, on the road to Antalo, found the chiefs still friendly, but engaged in all sorts of disputes among themselves, in which they wished, as usual, to involve the British. The road to Attegrat was good, and is said to continue good to Antalo. After that probably the hardest part of our journey to Magdala and Debra Tabor will commence. Happily, as some set-off against the scarcity of grain, there is abundance of grass in the country, and this will greatly lighten the labours of the commissariat.

One of the correspondents says that King Theodore has only advanced thirty miles beyond Debra Tabor, that he is opposed by the peasantry and bodies of rebels, and is pursuing the same mad policy of wholesale pillage and extermination which has made him the terror alike of friends and foes.

It is said that on one occasion, when 150 of his soldiers suddenly disappeared, having either deserted or fallen victims to the peasantry, he broke out into such a fearful fit of ungovernable ferocity that all his followers but two fled from his presence, and he had to put his own Imperial shoulder to the wheel of the *aggion* which was carrying his baggage to a place of safety. On another occasion he loaded a party of priests with chains—in defiance of the national feeling in Abyssinia that the person of the priest is sacred—for no other offence than that the peasantry of the district refused to give him hostages for their loyal behaviour, their chief declaring that he would never again meet Theodore unless it were on horseback, and spear in hand. Yet, notwithstanding the vehement abhorrence with which he is by every one regarded, nobody dares to touch—no enemy to approach him. In the whole career of this remarkable man—even in the ease with which, against tenfold odds, and with nothing but his own genius to help him, he raised himself from obscurity to the height of power, or yet in the successful daring with which he has assailed the strongest prejudices, and overthrown the most cherished institutions both of the nobles and of the people—there is, perhaps, nothing that so strikingly evinces his inborn capacity for rule and ascendancy over his fellow-men as the superstitious awe with which in his utmost need and extremity, they all regard him. He is surrounded by enemies who ought to be powerful enough to crush him at a blow. Menelik, the King of Shoa, advancing at the head of 20,000 men, to restore Workite, the banished Queen of the Wollo Gallas, and Waaghum Gobaze of Lasha, the most influential chieftain in Abyssinia, have just concluded a treaty by which Magdala, if it fall to their united arms, is to be given over to Menelik, and they are both within a few days' march of Theodore's mutinous and terror-stricken camp. Yet, so far, they dare not fall upon him, and in the opinion of one of the captives, it is doubtful whether the very sight of him, if he succeeds in reaching Magdala, will not put their armies to flight. The majority of the captives, however, consider his power at an end, and his downfall only a question of time. They write in high spirits of the certainty that Magdala will be taken by the rebels, who will in all probability restore them to liberty. Of these two views the more sanguine seems also the more probable; but it is necessary to remember that even the statements of the captives, although the most trustworthy sources of information at our command, cannot be taken implicitly on trust, except in so far as the writers relate what has come under their own observation.

Longfellow is said to be busy writing a new poem.

The American Baptist Publication Society have republished the essay on, "Ecce Homo; and, The Inferential Argument in favour of the Godhead of the Lord Jesus Christ," by the Rev. John Stock, LL.D., of Devonport.

The cause of Liberalism in Lancashire has received an accession of strength in a new penny weekly paper, called the *Ashton-under-Lyne News*. Better printed than the London penny papers, and with a strong savour of sound Radicalism about it, it promises to take a high stand in the provincial press. We understand that Mr. Hugh Mason is the originator of this organ of opinion.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

This was the subject of a paper read by Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., on Monday evening, at a meeting of the Education Department of the Social Science Association. After describing the studies pursued in the Universities, and deploring the absence of teaching in science and the modern languages, he said that university extension at Oxford and Cambridge should be promoted by a conscience clause which should exempt all who were not members of the Church of England from attendance during the reading of the liturgical prayers in the college chapels. The prohibition of exercises in Latin and Greek verse composition, or in the translation of Latin prose into Greek prose, in any scholarship or fellowship examination, in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, would be needed to carry through the abolition of such exercises in the different departments of higher education. Such legislative enactment would increase the popularity of both of the ancient universities and of the public schools, and would add to the number of boys resorting to our great schools, as well as extend the class of persons desirous of a university education. The university local examinations had included a wider range of subjects than those usually taught in the two ancient seats of English learning. Cambridge University had allowed girls to enter the local examinations to the age of eighteen, and the experiment had been so successful that young women who had passed with credit in the local examinations were desirous to make further progress, and to submit themselves to a further test of intellectual proficiency. A college for women had consequently been suggested, with a three years' course of academical instruction. The following propositions were recommended in conclusion:—1st. That a memorial be presented to the University of Cambridge for the establishment of a degree examination, with honours, or "trips," in modern languages. 2nd. That a communication be made to the nobleman and to the members of the House of Commons having charge of the Public Schools Bill, of the importance of clauses being introduced into that measure, assigning a time (for instance, Lady-day, 1869), after which period it shall not be necessary for any exercises to be set either in the composition of Latin and Greek verses, or in the translation of any portions of Latin prose into Greek prose, in any of the schools comprised in the bill. 3rd. That the modern languages be placed on an equality with the under-master of a public school by limiting any interference with his privileges to the head master of the school. 4th. That attendance at Church of England prayers, and catechetical, or other dogmatic religious exercises, shall not be compulsory on school-boys whose parents or guardians object to their attendance on such ecclesiastical observances. 5th. That modern languages may be introduced as subjects for regular school work within school hours.

Mr. DILKE recommended that any attack that was made should be upon the universities rather than the schools.

Sir WENTWORTH DILKE thought the great point was to educate the public up to the requirements of university education. It was a grave question in his mind whether Parliamentary influence would much advance reform in the matter; once let the question be forced upon the public mind, and it would obtain the attention of all classes and all authorities. While agreeing thoroughly with the propositions that had been made, especially with regard to the teaching of modern languages, he very much doubted the propriety of Parliamentary interference.

Mr. SHAEN urged that the attack which had been declared necessary should be made upon the university authorities; and that the universities could not be considered seats of national education until Dissenters were placed upon an equality with Churchmen.

Mr. RUTSON enumerated amongst the evils now felt at Oxford the number of sinecure offices that retarded reform amongst the members, and produced a great lack of earnestness in the work of education; the large clerical party that monopolised nearly all the fellowships, and that naturally opposed all reform; the small number of fellowships, and the underpaying of tutors. He complained that there was not a scholarship given for proficiency in modern literature, and only three or four for proficiency in physical science. Prizes should be given for these acquisitions as well as for classical attainments; and there should be professors of English and modern literature, and more professors of physical science. On the whole, he thought matters were in a hopeful state, and that Oxford would retain her place at the head of the educational establishments of the country. The religious examinations were a mere farce, and generally lead to irreverence in the youths examined.

Mr. F. HILL thought it was time the cramped restrictions of the universities were removed, as they deprived them of their right to the high title they were presumptive enough to take. The propositions made by Mr. Heywood could only be regarded as instalments. What was wanted was that the portals of the universities should be so opened that others besides the silver-spoon class could enter them.

Mr. W. COOKE TAYLOR, considering that the universities produced the teachers of the nation, thought the efforts of educational reformers should be directed to influencing them.

The Rev. BROOKE LAMBERT urged that if the schools endowed for the poor, but appropriated by the middle classes, could be brought back to their legitimate use, there would be a succession of links from the lowest to the highest places of education,

and the poorest boy would have the chance of rising to the topmost position.

Mr. RUTSON explained that verses really had but little weight at Oxford; and at Marlborough at least they were entirely dispensed with if the boy showed no proficiency in them. In truth he believed the verse bubble was pretty well exploded. Before we could have a healthy university reform in Oxford we must turn out the idle men who made the university into a club.

Mr. HEYWOOD having replied, the paper was ordered to be printed and referred to the standing committee, after which Mr. Hodgson (the chairman) summed up the discussion.

LIVINGSTONE SAFE.

Sir Roderick Murchison publishes the following telegram from Mr. Young, the commander of the boat expedition sent out to ascertain whether, as the Johanna men reported, he had been killed near the head of the Lake Nyassa, or had gone on into the interior:—

Plymouth.

I have returned from Lake Nyassa. Dr. Livingstone had gone on in safety. The Johanna men deserted him. I will be up the first train.

There is now, therefore (says Sir Roderick), no longer the shadow of doubt that the white man seen on the west side of the Lake Tanganyika was Livingstone.

Interesting particulars of the successful search are given by Captain Faulkner, one of Mr. Young's companions. The expedition left Simon's Town in the middle of July. In Dr. Kirk's account of the circumstances connected with the reported death of Dr. Livingstone it was said that the latter, having crossed the north end of Lake Nyassa, passed through villages named Makarta, and subsequently Matarka, Maconda, Marenga, and Maksowa. The searching party having reached Lake Nyassa, were driven by a gale into a small bay, where they found a native who reported to them that a white man, about eight or ten months previously, had been there. Captain Faulkner and the rest of the expedition feared at first that the news was too good to be true, and it was resolved to endeavour to reach a point higher up, at which there was an Arab crossing-place, near Mont Momo, a point about twenty miles from the spot at which the boat was anchored. In carrying this intention into effect, they fell in with a large party of native fishermen, and on communicating with them received a similar account to that which had been previously given them. These people described the dress and appearance of the "white man," which tallied pretty closely with those of Dr. Livingstone. These men having been shown some surveying instruments, appeared to recognise and to understand the use of them. One of them produced a spoon, and a second a knife, which they had received as presents from Dr. Livingstone. As a further test, Captain Faulkner exhibited a case of photographs, and without any hesitation that of Dr. Livingstone was recognised as the picture of the white man. This gave the searching party increased confidence, and they proceeded on to the crossing-place. On arriving there the same story was repeated, with the addition that the white man had endeavoured to cross the lake, but finding all the boats were on the opposite side he went towards the south, and passed through the villages already named. The searching party then sailed across the lake, but obtaining no information, made for the south. They shortly afterwards came across a large village, and here the same story was repeated. It is known that Marenga, the chief of the village of that name, was extremely civil to Livingstone, and so he was found to be by those in search of him. It appears he had ferried Dr. Livingstone across a lake forming an indentation in the banks of Nyassa, which he might have circled on foot at the cost of a detour. Marenga gave the searching party every information in his possession, and presented them with a very acceptable supply of fresh provisions. It will be remembered that it was at this point that the Johanna men abandoned Livingstone. While Livingstone went across the marsh, the natives skirted the margin, and on returning to the village reported they were being led into a hostile country, and at once made their way for the seaboard. The last place named by Dr. Kirk, Maksowa, was two days' journey from Marenga. The chief of this village had been driven away, but a number of his men were collected who had been employed to convey the baggage of Dr. Livingstone twenty miles further in a north-westerly direction. Both Captain Faulkner and Mr. Young regarded the information as conclusive, but, with a view of discovering the position of Maconda's settlement, they proceeded on a little further. The village was found about a mile from the mouth of the Shire. Maconda was away from the village on a trading expedition, but his mother, who was at home, informed the party that Dr. Livingstone had passed through there, and that some of his party subsequently returned. The mother of the chief further produced a Prayer-book containing the name of one of the Doctor's followers, who had been left behind on account of lameness. The Johanna men had represented this boy, who was named Waikatanep, as having deserted. It appears that at this time the boy was absent with the chief, so that the exploring party had no opportunity of a personal interview with him. The evidence which had been obtained at so many different points, and from such a number of witnesses, satisfied Mr. Young that the object they had in view had been

obtained, and, acting upon the instructions issued to them, they resolved to return. There appeared not the slightest reason to doubt the substantial correctness of the information they had obtained, that Livingstone had passed safely through the most dangerous portion of his journey, and had made good his advance into the interior, with an apparent intention of descending the Nile into Egypt. They accordingly descended the Shire, and in due time met with the Petrel, and returned to Simon's Town.

FENIANISM.

The police have captured in Glasgow the man who is supposed to have actually fired the powder which destroyed the wall of the Clerkenwell House of Detention and spread death and suffering among so many innocent people. This important event is thus described:—

On Tuesday night, the 14th, the Glasgow police were alarmed at hearing the sound of firearms in one of the principal streets, and on hastening thither they found two men, one or both of whom had been discharging pistols. They were taken into custody, when they gave the names of Michael Barratt and James O'Neil. The return of Barratt, and his answering the description of the Barratt said to have fired the fuse in the barrel of powder at Clerkenwell, led upon consideration to the gravest suspicions against the prisoners, and a special warrant was given by Bailie Anderson for their detention while the authorities at Scotland-yard were communicated with by telegraph. This message brought down Inspector Williamson, the chief of the detectives, with four of his subordinates, and these at once recognised the prisoner from his minute description, and, perhaps, not less so from the clue they had as to his history, as to why he had left Glasgow to come to London, and why he had left London. At any rate, they were convinced he was the man they were so earnestly in search of, and on Saturday night they brought him and his companion, O'Neil, safely to London.

The two men, together with the six already in custody, and Mullaney, were brought up at Bow-street on Monday. They were all charged with wilful murder by Mr. Giffard, the Crown solicitor. Barratt and Mullaney were then placed at the bar. As they stepped into the dock and placed themselves beside the other prisoners, a look of recognition, not unmixed with surprise, was exchanged between them. It passed in a moment, and during the rest of the examination, with the exception of an occasional furtive glance, they took no further notice of each other. Wheeler, the boy of eleven years of age who has just come out of the hospital, gave the following evidence:—

I was in Corporation-lane with a little boy named Charley on the day of the explosion. On looking up Corporation-lane I saw a man stooping over a tub. A cloth was placed over the tub, and the man raised it up and put a squib into a hole in the top of the tub. He then lighted the squib with a lucifer-match. I cannot recognise the man here now. (As the witness said this he was looking towards the bench. He then glanced all round the court till he perceived the prisoners at the bar.) I think that is the man (pointing to Barratt). I picked him out at the station-house this morning. I was at the corner of Rosoman-street when the tub exploded, and I was blown down. My third finger and thumb have been blown off from my left hand. I did not know I was hurt at the time. I saw another boy whom I do not know pick up the squib and run away with it.

The next witness was Henry Morris, a pale, sickly-looking youth of sixteen years of age, who deposed:—

I am apprentice to Mr. Mullaney, one of the prisoners. He is a tailor. I know a person who used to visit him, and who was called Brown. I have heard my master (the prisoner Mullaney) say that Brown was Colonel Burke. I remember the time of the arrest of Burke and Casey. I heard my master say that "poor Brown was taken," and I have never since seen Burke or Casey at my master's house. The day after the arrest a man named Burnett called at our house, and was telling my master how it occurred. He said he was in the Easton-road with Burke and Casey, when they found that four men were following and watching them. They then separated, Burke and Casey going one way and he (Burnett) another, and agreeing to meet again at the end of the Easton-road. He (Burnett) got there first, and waited for the others, but they did not come, so he supposed they had "got taken," and he came away. After that I heard my master tell the men on the board that Burnett had gone away to America, in consequence of some parties having suspected him of betraying Burke.

Mr. Giffard: Do you know any of the men in the dock?—The witness (pointing with his finger in a very dramatic manner) said: I know one, two, three—Mr. Mullaney, Mr. English, and Mr. Jackson. I have seen Mr. Desmond at my master's house once.

Mr. Giffard: Which do you call Mr. Jackson? Witness: That one (pointing to Burnett).

Mr. Giffard: And which Desmond do you mean? Witness (pointing to William Desmond): That one—the shoemaker—with the large red beard. I remember the explosion. I saw Jackson at my master's house shortly before. I think it was the day before. He said he was going away with Mr. —

Mr. Giffard: Don't mention names, unless you are asked. Witness: With another man whom I knew. On the day of the explosion they came in together by the back door. The other man had a piece of his ear off. The wound was fresh and bleeding. One of the men asked my master what the man had been doing. He replied that he had been fighting, and they had bitten his ear off.

Mr. Giffard: Who replied? The man? Witness: No. Mr. Mullaney said the man had been fighting, and had got his ear bitten off. The men went into the back room to Jackson (who had not been in the front room at all). Being curious to know what was going on among them, I made an excuse to fetch an ironing

pad to put an iron in the fire. I saw Mr. Jackson washing his neck, which was black, as if done by gunpowder. I think he had changed his trousers. I know the other man had, for he wore a dark pair at first, and afterwards a pair of check trousers. I did not see them change their clothes, but I saw Mrs. Mullaney folding up the thing; they had taken off in a large black wrapper. She placed them in a cupboard. Barratt has changed his beard. He had only some whiskers on his cheek, and neither a moustache nor a beard. [He had now a short stubbly beard, apparently of about three or four weeks' growth, and of nearly equal length, so that if he recently had full whiskers the whole must have been shaven at once.]

In cross-examination by Barratt the witness said he did not know how he got the clothes, but Mullaney could not have supplied him, as he had no spare suits in the house. When witness came into the room Barratt had washed his face and was beginning to wash his neck. It was incidentally stated that on the day Burke and Casey were captured they were in the company of a man who has since gone to America, and whom their friends suspect of having been their betrayer.

The witness Young said he had been at the station-house, and saw O'Neil amongst twenty or thirty other men. He at once recognised him as the man who fired the barrel, and could almost positively swear that Barratt was the man who threw the lucifer-box. O'Neil said he could produce a hundred witnesses from Glasgow to prove that he was there at the time. All the prisoners were remanded to Tuesday next.

On Saturday evening another capture of a Fenian leader, Clancy, who has long been "wanted," was made in Bedford-square, Bloomsbury. He was recognised, followed, and watched by two detectives, who, at what they thought the proper time, closed with him, told him who they were, and demanded his surrender. In an instant, however, Clancy fired twice, without effect, from a revolver, and tried to fire again, but, failing, ran off, and was almost immediately caught and overpowered. It seems that on the third fire (the point-blank one) the barrel of the pistol did not turn in a line with the chamber that held the ball, and so nothing came of the third pull of the trigger but a harmless flash, that merely singed the policeman's whisker. Clancy was examined on Monday at Bow-street. No evidence connecting him in the slightest degree with Fenianism was given; but from the reticence of the police they seem, at least, to wish it to be inferred that they have something yet left untold. They have found what the drapers would call a large assortment of lead, cartridges, and bullets, besides a revolver, a dagger, and some documents at Clancy's lodgings; the nature of the documents has not yet transpired. The prisoner said he was a reader and reporter, but he did not wish to mention the paper he was engaged on. He was then remanded for a week.

On Monday evening Patrick Lennon (not Lennox as we last week printed it, following the *Times*) was brought up before Mr. Allen, police-magistrate, in Kilmaham Gaol, Dublin, and charged with the murder of Constable Kenna. Sergeant Kelly positively identified him as the man by whom he was himself shot. [He had previously singled him out from fourteen others. When he observed the sergeant scrutinising his person, the prisoner, it is stated, became pale and was greatly agitated. Kelly, on going up to him, asked him to say "Stand," the expression used by the person who fired at him, previous to presenting his revolver at his breast. Lennon was unable or unwilling to do so, and merely muttered something which was inaudible.] A woman also swore to his eyes, and to the best of her opinion, that it was the man whom she saw running away after the occurrence. The prisoner cross-examined the witnesses closely. Informations were taken, and he was committed on the charge of murder.

Thomas Allen, a young lad, brother of William Allen, was arrested in Cork, charged with being concerned in the attack on the martello tower at Fota, and the robbery of revolvers at Mr. Allport's. Evidence of identification failed, and he was discharged.

On Saturday the notorious Mr. George Francois Train was arrested at Queenstown on the arrival of the *Scotia* from America. He had been making some incendiary speeches at Boston and elsewhere previous to his departure. This notorious spouter was on Tuesday taken before Mr. Hamilton, the stipendiary magistrate at Cork, and upon his denying that he had any seditious intention, and declaring that he would in no way countenance the cause of Fenianism, he was set at liberty. The papers found on him have been retained. In gaol he adhered strictly to the discipline, and refused to take other than the usual dietary. He intends, it is said, to take proceedings against the Government, and claims 100,000*l.* damages!

Dr. Waters, of the *Irishman*, was arrested on Saturday, and sent to Kilmaham Gaol under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, on the charge of having taken a prominent part in the funeral procession in Dublin.

A summons has been issued by the Irish Government against Mr. A. M. Sullivan, proprietor of the *Weekly News*, for seditious libels "tending to bring into hatred and contempt Her Majesty's Government and the administration of justice within the United Kingdom."

On Saturday afternoon a City policeman found a Fenian placard containing treasonable language posted on the wall of the Mansion House. The placard was written, not printed. The constable

had not seen the paper posted, as the heavy traffic in front of the Mansion House occupied all his attention.

The number of special constables who have responded to the call of Government, is about 50,000 in the metropolitan districts. From country towns about 40,000 have been returned as having been sworn in, so that the grand total as reported is thus increased to 90,000. There can, however, be little doubt that the real numbers are largely in excess of these figures, for in some cases no returns have been made.

A meeting of the Irish Catholics has been held at Tredegar, the Rev. Father O'Sullivan in the chair. There were about 500 Irishmen and others present, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—"1. That we, the Irish inhabitants of Tredegar, have no connection, directly or indirectly, with the Fenian movement, and hereby disavow and detest the lawless acts committed in this country under the mask of patriotism. 2. That we acknowledge our Sovereign Lady the Queen, the lawful and hereditary Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and any attempt to deprive her of such shall not have our sympathy. 3. That, loving order and hating revolution, we would strongly recommend to her Majesty and her advisers to take into consideration the unhappy state of Ireland, remedy the existing evils, and make the people contented and happy. 4. That the Irish people here assembled do offer to their fellow townsmen and the country at large the hand of friendship, and we assure them that we wish to live in peace and friendship with all citizens."

The Roman Catholic clergymen of Limerick, who prepared what has been known as Dean O'Brien's address on a Repeal of the Union, have had a meeting in that city to consider the progress their movement is making. It was announced that 108 names of priests had been attached to the document. Dr. O'Brien insisted that what they wanted was merely repeal by O'Connell's constitutional and legal means. The Rev. Dr. Synan, P.P., said it had never been the intention of England to govern Ireland fairly; an Irish Government would do it a hundred times better and cheaper. They had tried everything else, and failed; and they must now have repeal of the union. The Rev. Luke Hanrahan, P.P.; the Rev. D. O'Connor, P.P.; the Rev. James Hickey, P.P.; and the Rev. Mr. McCuside, P.P., also spoke. A report on the lately published declaration was then read. It had this passage:—

The committee is quite aware that many in England and some in Ireland still believe in the sufficiency of the British Parliament to remedy all Irish grievances, and to tranquillise the public mind. We wish we could see sufficient reason to agree with them, but we cannot. In the first place, there are nine millions of the Irish race scattered over the United States of America and the British dependencies everywhere, to whom the idea of invading Ireland has now become familiar. Among them thousands upon thousands are honestly earnest. . . . It need not be said that Ireland will, at all times, be likely to furnish zealous adherents to a cause so propagated and sustained, and that thus public order will ever and ever be jeopardised.

Whilst considering repeal as the only remedy, the subscribers to the document will yet not less earnestly require what "the immediate exigencies of the period demand"—abolition of the Irish Church, educational equality, and a land tenure. They finally feel thoroughly assured that before two years the ablest statesmen of England will share the universal conviction of Ireland, that nothing but the Queen, Lords and Commons of Ireland will establish the peace of the three kingdoms. "We shall meet in this hall six weeks from to-day, for events at this period rapidly form and change public judgment." There was no layman present; nor does it appear to be contemplated that this Limerick movement should be other than clerical.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

The Christmas election of this excellent charity took place yesterday at the London Tavern; Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., in the chair.

The Rev. T. W. AYSLING, the zealous hon. secretary of the institution, said that at the last few meetings of the board the subject of reducing the number of children to be elected that day was seriously discussed. Although they kept up the number of twenty at the present election, he felt bound to give notice that at the next election a smaller number would have to be elected. This arose principally from the fact that they had some time ago elected five additional children who were called "cholera cases," from the fact that they were orphans who had lost their parents during the last cholera visitation to the metropolis. The board elected those extra children in the belief that the public would answer to the appeal that was made on their behalf, but since then there had not been received one-fifth of the money from the public which those dear children would cost whilst passing through the asylum. In addition to that, last year had been a most trying one in the commercial world, and many friends of the institution who had been in the habit of aiding it, and would so still, if they had the means, had not been able to give that assistance which was calculated upon. Therefore the board must, as prudent men, not increase their expenses. They would not begin with the children in the house; those would continue to receive the attention and comforts that they had become used to. (Applause.) What the board would be obliged to do was to retrench with regard to the number to be admitted at future elections. He was extremely sorry to have

to make this announcement, but it was the only way that the board could see of avoiding getting into debt. There was, of course, one way in which the board might be relieved of its difficulties, and which would enable them to elect not alone the twenty children desired, but even more—that was, by having the funds of the institution largely replenished. The board would be glad to find that their fears respecting the future were unfounded, and that the public would come forward and say that the number to be elected should not be decreased, but, on the contrary, enlarged. Indeed, it was very necessary that the number should be increased, because there were more claims on the list now than there ever were before. The infant school of the institution was very full. He made these, to him, sad announcements for the purpose of preparing them for what he feared would take place. He hoped that time would prove the board and himself very much mistaken.

Mr. BANTING agreed that it was a painful announcement to be obliged to make, and hoped that the public would not allow the institution to thus stop short in its charitable work. He feared that they had admitted the cholera cases too readily, and trusted that it would be found the public had not been made sufficiently aware of the prompt and generous action of the authorities of the institution.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few more remarks, in the course of which he declared he really was not aware that the charity was in such necessitous circumstances, declared the poll open, and the election of twenty children (twelve boys and eight girls) from a list of 123 approved candidates was proceeded with.

CONSERVATIVE BANQUET AT BRISTOL.

On Wednesday the Bristol Conservative Association gave a grand banquet in honour of her Majesty's Ministers. The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., presided, and some 1,400 gentlemen were present, including three members of the Cabinet, Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Many M.P.'s and local magnates were also present, but Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were unavoidable absent.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, in responding for the army, hinted at forthcoming reforms in our military and naval establishments. Shortly after Archbishop Denison responded on behalf of "The Bishop and clergy of the diocese," and said that of late the great bulk of the Nonconformists no longer regarded the Established Church with hostility, but rather felt it to be a valuable bulwark against the aggressions of the Church of Rome. He hailed the Reform Bill of last session as the harbinger of a reform, not a revolution, in things spiritual. He did not like representation by minorities; there was no principle in it; and, furthermore, he should like to see household suffrage carried into the counties, and he trusted he should live to see it done. In the meantime, however, he was thankful for what we had got in the last session, and he hoped that all good Conservatives would unite in supporting the Government who had carried the Act.

Lord STANLEY, who replied to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," which was drunk with much enthusiasm, made the speech of the evening. He was most cordially received and greatly cheered throughout, and at the conclusion of his speech. His lordship thanked the Conservative party for the "firm, generous, and unwearied confidence" in their leaders, which enabled those leaders to pass the Reform Bill. He accepted the Bristol banquet as a testimony on the part of those by whom it was given that they considered the Government did not lightly abandon the cause which they undertook to defend; but that they simply exercised a wise discretion in declining to place themselves in the invidious and untenable position of antagonism to the deliberately expressed wish of the nation. Considering all our present difficulties—commercial depression, distress among the poor, and the Abyssinian war—does any man believe (the noble lord asked) that it would have been a little or an insignificant addition to these difficulties if, in every town of England, you had a large part of the poorer population believing itself to be unjustly deprived of political rights, and ready, many of them, in that belief, to follow any unscrupulous agitator who might find it to his interest to trade on their passions? Lord Stanley did not deny that the Reform Act had introduced real and serious changes, but he was by no means alarmed at the probable consequences, and he thought persons who might, on the other hand, be very sanguine, would do well to moderate their expectations. In reassuring the alarmists he observed:—

In some quarters it is said, "Working men are a majority in the new constituencies; they can do what they please; you are absolutely in their hands." It naturally occurs to me to ask who were the majority, who were the most numerous class in the old constituencies? Well, I apprehend the answer would be small tradesmen, tenant farmers, and persons in that rank of life. But I look in vain through the legislation of the last thirty years for any indication that small tradesmen and tenant farmers have directed in any peculiar or exclusive sense either the making or administration of our constitutional laws. Others say, "Look at the colonies, see how things are managed there." My answer is, we are not a colony—we are an old country, with ancient traditions and social habits deeply rooted, and I do not believe wealth fairly used, and culture which is real as well as showy, will easily lose in England the influence which they at present possess over the English people." To Radicals looking forward to a Democratic millennium, Lord Stanley said, "I advise them to look back to the literature and the speeches of thirty years ago. That was indeed a time of political

agitation and excitement. You in Bristol knew something about it. Timid men thought the end of the world, or at least of the British empire, was coming, and sent their capital out of the country. Again, there were enthusiastic Reformers who thought that half the evils and abuses that existed in mankind were to cease at once because the rotten boroughs were swept away and the ten-pounders had got votes; but what happened? A few wise and useful reforms were carried. A good many speeches were made, and proposals were put forward that were neither wise nor useful; but the old social landmarks have remained. The world has gone on pretty much as before. The innovating impulse spent itself in a few years, and whereas in the first Reformed Parliament you had something like 500 pledged Reformers to about 150 Conservatives, in less than ten years Sir Robert Peel was able to take office with a Conservative majority of ninety.

Coming to questions of current interest, Lord Stanley first referred to education, claiming for the Conservative party that they were both able and willing to deal with it. He thought there was now to be noticed among those interested in this subject a very satisfactory absence of extreme views.

There is a willingness to give and take, and a tendency to accept what the acceptor may think only a second best plan if he can't get that which he prefers, which looks like business. You don't hear, on the one hand, a claim which was put forward some thirty years ago that the clergy should have it all their own way, and no one asserts that we refuse to Nonconformists a perfectly fair and equal treatment; and on the other hand, there are very few persons who, after the experience of the last twenty years, would desire to turn out the clergy from the management of those schools which, I will venture to say, no class in England has done so much to found and to keep up. The secular system of 1850 is dead and buried, the voluntaries are giving up their objections against all State interference, and few, if any, ask for a centralised State administration. Of course I don't say that the matter is perfectly easy. There will, doubtless, be details, and very important details, to deal with. There will be difficulties to contend against, but there are no difficulties, so far as I can see, that need be regarded as insuperable if we only go with goodwill to the work.

In dealing with Ireland Lord Stanley urged that it was necessary to begin by recognising the fact that there is a party—and it may be a considerable party—whom no possible concessions will satisfy.

Those who go in for a separate national existence, or Repeal of the Union, which practically comes to the same thing, are asking for what they never can obtain; and it is only true kindness to tell them so in plain terms. We will not allow the British empire to be pulled to pieces in virtue of any fantastic theories, nor because some politicians may have talked unadvisedly about the sacred cause of nationality as applied to other countries. Ireland and England are inseparable now and for ever.

These observations were received with loud and repeated cheers. The Irish-American element in the Fenian agitation, Lord Stanley remarked, was not a permanent one, being due to the American civil war, but there remained the questions of the Church and the land. As to the first he declined to say anything at present.

It is perfectly clear that if there is to be any legislation—I don't say that they ought—affecting in any way the political position of the various ecclesiastical bodies in Ireland, such legislation ought not to be the work of a dying Parliament, returned by a constituency which is itself about to be considerably modified; and in any case we have this to remember as practical men, that there are Protestants as well as Catholics in Ireland, who, though numerically few, are socially powerful, and that it is sometimes possible in endeavouring to conciliate two opposite parties to find that you have only succeeded in making enemies of both.

The demand for what is called tenant-right is really, according to the noble lord, a demand for something quite different.

What, I won't say the Irish peasant, but a considerable number of the Irish peasantry want, is not compensation for improvements—which not one in a hundred ever make—but to be transformed without payment from yearly tenants into owners of the soil. Now, that is a demand which I cannot conceive under any circumstances a British legislator can assent to. If the principle is good for Ireland, it is good for England also; and, more than that, if the operation is to be performed once, it will have to be repeated indefinitely, for the tenant turned proprietor might, of course, sublet—and if I know anything of Irish nature, he certainly will; and then you will have a fresh class of tenants-at-will under the same conditions as those who existed before, with only this difference, that you will have removed a body of landlords who were tolerably well to do, and substituted for them others who will be needy, and, consequently, very exacting. Nor must you forget this, that under a system of innumerable small ownerships you would have the very worst evil of the Ireland of old days repeated and intensified. I mean the continual subdivision of holdings, and the consequent indefinite multiplication of paupers. Every landlord, good or bad, for his own interest, endeavours to check that tendency to subdivision; take away the check, and in twenty years' time I will undertake to say you would have a population doubled in number, every one of them supported exclusively by the soil, all of them, therefore, trusting to the potato, and when that fails—as from time to time it always will—then look out for the famine of 1847 over again." I only wish," the noble lord continued, "I could tell you as clearly what ought to be done as I think I can tell you what ought not. But this I do say, don't let us call in quacks; don't let us fly to desperate remedies because the doctors cannot find out an instant and a perfect cure for a disease which is of long standing; don't let us buy present ease, even if we could do it, at a cost of enormous future mischief. Let us set right what we see and believe to be wrong, but let us do that for the satisfaction of our own consciences, and not as a concession to mere noise and menace. Having done that, let us take our stand—let us appeal to English and to loyal Irish feeling to support us, and so abide the issue."

Lord Stanley could only say in regard to foreign affairs that, notwithstanding the vast increase of continental armaments, he did not think there was any reason to fear an early disturbance of the general peace.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY was also one of the prominent speakers, and spoke at some length in defence of the Government reform policy. He was glad that in the present state of the country, with general distress in so many districts, with discontent rife in Ireland, in England every sense of political grievances was now removed. There were many questions—such as education, the relations of capital and labour, the friendly societies, too often a source of ruin instead of a boon to the working classes, to be dealt with; but he deprecated legislation upon them with haste or precipitation, and reminded the philosophers who expected that the new Parliament would find a remedy for all these matters, that they would have to discuss all these questions sensibly and practically. Fenianism he regarded rather as a plague and annoyance than a danger, which the west wind had brought like a flight of locusts from a distant country. They said they meant to save Ireland, but they were driving from it free trade, agriculture, and everything that it needed. He feared, however, from the attitude assumed by Earl Russell with respect to education and Ireland, that those questions, instead of being discussed for their own sake, would become the battle-ground of parties. But he called upon them to unite in supporting the Government against all such attempts.

Several other speeches followed, and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

A Dublin paper announces that the Prince of Wales is to visit Ireland in April next, to be present at the Punchestown races.

Mr. Childers, M.P., is said to have declined the office of Financial Minister in India, from which Mr. Massey retires during the spring. The offer is said to have been made in the most handsome terms on the part of Sir Stafford Northcote.

At the meeting of the new Great Eastern board on Thursday, Lord Cranborne took the chair, and Mr. Turner, the former chairman, accepted the office of deputy chairman.

It is stated that Lord Justice Rolt has placed his resignation in the hands of the Lord Chancellor. He will in all probability, be succeeded by the Solicitor-General, Sir C. J. Selwyn, the member for the University of Cambridge.

The Prussian Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, will deliver his credentials in his capacity as Ambassador for the North German Confederation upon her Majesty's return from Osborne.

Deplorable accounts have been received at Paris or from Cannes, respecting Lord Brougham's health. He is represented to have lost the power of speech. He can only feebly articulate, and he has been deprived of the use of his limbs. At the same time, his fine intellect survives this physical debility, save at rare intervals, when it is manifest that his mind is wandering.

There was a Cabinet Council on Tuesday. The Ministers present were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Malmesbury, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Stanley, the Duke of Buckingham, Sir John Pakington, Sir S. Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Corry, the Duke of Richmond, Lord John Manners, the Earl of Mayo, and Mr. Walpole.

The Earl of Derby is again suffering from an attack of the gout.

The Prince and Princess Christian have been on a visit to Savernake Forest, and have returned to Osborne.

Mrs. Ellicott, the wife of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, is about to sing at another concert, which will be given at Bristol, in aid of one of the local charities.

The Prince of Wales is visiting General Hall at Six Mile Bottom, to enjoy several days shooting.

It is stated that the Court will return from Osborne to Windsor on the 17th February. Her Majesty, it is expected, will pay an early visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

The Marquis of Westminster has, within the past few days, given 2,000*l.* to the funds of the Denbighshire Infirmary. Not long ago his lordship gave 500*l.* to the same charity.

Our obituary records the decease of Mr. Alderman Smith, of Bradford, a gentleman held in high estimation in that borough. Mr. Smith for three years in succession held the office of Mayor of Bradford, and on retiring from the Corporation, in October, 1854, he was entertained at a complimentary banquet in St. George's Hall.

The King of Italy has conferred upon Sir John Bowring the honour of a Knight Commandership in the Noble Order of St. Maurice, on the occasion of the ratification of the Italo-Hawaiian Treaty.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson regrets that it is no longer possible for him to answer the innumerable letters, or to acknowledge the MS. verses, which he is in the habit of receiving from strangers. Mr. Tennyson is about to issue a "Standard" edition of his works in four library volumes. This edition will be carefully corrected by the poet, and will contain some notable additions to his published writings.

A contemporary states that in the year just ended there appeared 4,144 new books. About one in five of these were religious books, and about one in ten were novels.

Crimes and Casualties.

A case of murder is reported from Birmingham. On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, a middle-aged widow lady, named Mary Melborn, residing at 241, Heneage-street, was found murdered in her house, at the top of the cellar-steps. It is believed she had been strangled by three men who were seen to come from the direction of the house. Their object is supposed to have been money, as the murdered woman had upwards of 600*l.* in the bank, which was deposited only a few months since. The murderers carried off a few trifling articles, and neither of them has been apprehended.

Two men named Atherton and Barrett were tried at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday for "corruptly receiving 5*l.*" to recover a dog stolen from the Marquis of Graham in Duke-street, St. James's. The noble lord employed a detective, who went to Atherton and offered 5*l.* from the marquis to get back the dog. Atherton was somewhat afraid of "getting into trouble," as "two poor innocent doves were sent away last week." He was assured it was "all right," and he took the detective to Barrett, who handed over the dog and received the money. The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced, the one to eighteen and the other to twelve months' hard labour.

A fatal family quarrel occurred on Saturday at Blaydon, near Newcastle. A seaman named Foulcher, it appears, had married into a family of bottle-makers named Graham, and in a row which arose as to the conduct of Mrs. Foulcher, her husband was killed on the spot. The father and brother-in-law of deceased are in custody.

Last week fifty-one persons were committed to prison from the Mansion House for begging. One of them, a tailor, named Lyons, aged twenty-seven, was sent to Holloway Prison on Saturday, so thoroughly exhausted, so stupefied by want, that it was not possible for him to answer the questions put to him. At midnight on Sunday he died, evidently from starvation.

Great excitement prevails in Taunton and neighbourhood in consequence of the sudden disappearance of the Rev. B. Speke, of Jordans (brother of the late Captain Speke). The rev. gentleman came to London to assist at a wedding on the 8th inst., and was last seen in Warwick-street, Pimlico, the same evening. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for his discovery, but hitherto without the slightest result.

Postscript.

Friday, January 24, 1868.

THE NATAL CASE.—We understand that Sir Roundell Palmer has given an opinion that the consecration of a new Bishop for Natal, as proposed for Saturday next, cannot be held in England without a violation of the law. Various places have been suggested in England as the scene of the event, but it is now, perhaps, more likely that another attempt may be made to secure a church in Scotland.—*Times*.

This morning's papers announce the death of Mr. Charles Keen, the celebrated actor.

THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.—Yesterday Mr. Heron, Q.C., applied to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald for a conditional order for a *certiorari* to remove into the Queen's Bench any indictment which may be found at the commission against Mr. Pigott, of the *Irishman*, for seditious libels. The grounds he relied on were that important questions would arise as to the legality of the publication of foreign news, and the legality of the funeral procession, which it would be desirable to have the opportunity of reviewing by the full court, if it should become necessary to apply for a new trial. Also that a satisfactory trial could not be had in Green-street. The Judge granted the application, observing that he thought the questions would be more of fact than law, and that the last ground was the strongest.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market were limited, and mostly in poor condition. Selected qualities were readily disposed of, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations; but inferior kinds were a dull inquiry, at late rates. The show of foreign wheat was seasonably good. On the whole, a fair business was doing, at full currencies. Floating cargoes of grain were in request, and prices were well supported. Very little barley was brought forward. Most kinds sold steadily, at full prices. There was a fair demand for malt, at previous rates. In oats very little was passing.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

| | Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. | Flour. |
|------------------|--------|---------|-------|------------------|----------|
| English & Scotch | 630 | 1,140 | 2,660 | 180 | 680 |
| Irish | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foreign | 10,370 | — | — | 2,170 | 110 qrs. |
| | | | | Mais, 6,600 qrs. | |

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Sir Morton Peto's intended resignation of Bristol is again spoken of. Both Mr. E. S. Robinson and Mr. Edgar Bowring have been induced to retire, so that the Liberals may not be divided, and it is thought that the party will eventually select Mr. Lewis Fry, a member of the Society of Friends, as their candidate. If Sir J. O. Selwyn is elevated to the bench there will be a vacancy for Cambridge University. The friends of Mr. A. J. Beresford-Hope, of Trinity College, have already commenced an active canvass on his behalf. Other names are freely mentioned as possible candidates—amongst them being Mr. H. C. E. Childers (Trinity), the Marquis of Hartington (Trinity), eldest son of the Chancellor; Sir E. H. Lacon, Bart. (Emmanuel), Lord John Manners (Trinity), Lord E. Montagu (Trinity), Mr. J. W. Perry-Watlington (Trinity), and the Hon. E. P. Bouverie (Trinity).

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|
| | s. | d. |
| Per Quarter | 0 | 6 |
| Half-year | 0 | 13 |
| Year | 1 | 6 |

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and at the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. H. W., Dewsbury," "W. P., Bristol," and others.—The evil you complain of is a real one, and in the course of a few weeks the stamp will be affixed on the back part of the paper, which will meet the difficulty. The size of the paper is precisely the same as before.

"H. L."—Probably Mr. Tegg, Six-lane, and for the diagrams, Benjamin Scott, Esq., of Guildhall.

The Nonconformist.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868.

SUMMARY.

THOUGH the Parliamentary Session is still three weeks off, what is aptly called "the Ministerial prologue," has been spoken by Lord Stanley. The rehearsal took place at a Conservative banquet given on Wednesday by the West of England Conservatives to her Majesty's Ministers. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, being an eminently safe man, had no recondite explanations as to the carrying of a Reform Bill by a Tory Government. "The course actually pursued was the best and safest for the country," quoth his lordship. Lord Stanley has no fear of "an era of triumphant democratic revolution;" for wealth and culture will not easily lose their influence over the English people. He urges that events are eminently favourable for legislation on education, which he thinks should take the form, not of uprooting the present system, but supporting and reforming it, and supplying its unavoidable defects "by provisions based upon a different principle." Is that principle parish rating? In respect to Ireland, his lordship relegates the Church question to the next Parliament—on which point the Liberals will, we suppose, join issue with him—pronounces the union of the two countries indissoluble "now and for ever," and speaks of the popular demands for tenant right as "confiscation." But he does not object to a measure providing fair compensation for improvements. Lord Stanley, though not a sanguine man, also looks for an improving revenue and a return of national prosperity.

The other Cabinet Ministers present were stout-hearted and hopeful. Sir J. Pakington promised army reform and naval reconstruction, and if the Abyssinian expedition did not get much fighting, they would have plenty to try their endurance in the campaign they have entered upon. Mr. Gathorne Hardy recommended that the Conservatives should fraternise with the newly enfranchised masses. "Let us," he says, "blend and unite ourselves together, and go down into the great arena which has been opened by the new Act of Parliament, and fight for our principles like men." The right hon. gentleman alluded sarcastically to the Irish trumpet which Earl Russell is about to blow, and interpreted it as a warning that Ireland is about to be made the battle-ground of party. Not the least remarkable speech on the occasion fell from the lips of Archdeacon Denison, who as "an old Tory, and, therefore, real reformer," welcomes the Reform Act of 1867, wants household suffrage for the counties, and recommends all good Conservatives to unite in supporting the Government which carried Reform. The High Church will evidently rally around Lord Derby's standard.

The Home Secretary, who describes himself as having of late become something like a Com-

missioner of Police, speaks of Fenianism as not so much a danger as a plague and annoyance which the west wind has brought on us like locusts from a distant country, and is driving from Ireland capital, trade, and agriculture—everything she needs. That the danger is passing away the events of the past week help to demonstrate. It is confidently believed that the man who fired the barrel which caused the Clerkenwell explosion is now in prison. At all events, a man named Barratt has been arrested on the charge, and, with the other seven prisoners in custody, will be tried for the capital offence. He has been identified by two persons, though the evidence is very far from being complete. Clancy, another desperado, has also been captured, and we are assured by the *Times* that the police have already seized nearly all the Fenian chiefs who are really "very much wanted," except two or three who are in close hiding, in the hope of finding means to fly the country when the storm was blown over enough to justify them in risking the attempt. Fenianism, says the leading journal, as far as the police can ascertain, is for the present scared almost to death in England, and neither in this country nor in Ireland have the Fenians either leaders or funds. Mr. George Francis Train, the crackbrained American orator, has nearly obtained the distinction of being made a martyr by his arrest at Queens-town; but, having given satisfactory assurance, he has been released, and has put in a modest claim against the Government for 100,000*l.* damages. Mr. Train is the man to make capital out of the business, and he will do it.

Europe is starving and Europe is arming—is not a very exaggerated phrase to describe the continental situation. Lord Stanley is not, however, very much disturbed at the prospect—he does not fear "a very early" disturbance of the general peace. "Great armaments," says his lordship, "may sometimes be intended as a menace to other States, but very often also they are merely a sign of distrust—a precaution taken against real or imaginary danger." There really does seem reason to believe, judging from the tone of the journals in Paris and Berlin, that France and Prussia are just now on very friendly terms, and even contemplating a mutual reduction of their tariffs. And the cloud on the Eastern horizon is melting away as the light of authentic facts shines upon it—for we are positively assured that "Russia was never less in a position to go to war than at the present moment. She has neither men, horses, breechloaders, nor money."

The Italian Parliament are examining the budget or budgets—for like the French financial statements, they extend over several years—of Signor Cambray-Digny—the last of a long succession of Finance Ministers. He proposes to reduce the deficit of 1869, estimated at nearly ten millions, to 3,120,000*l.* by the imposition of only one new tax—that on grinding corn—by improved methods of collecting the existing taxes, and by reorganising the various departments of the public service. In twelve years, if all goes well, the equilibrium will be restored. Faction is, however, more busy in planning the defeat of the Menabrea Cabinet than in warding off national bankruptcy, and that too at a time when the Bourbon ex-king is receiving ostentatiously at Rome an address signed by 35,000 Neapolitans, and the Papacy, in conjunction with a central committee at Paris, is organising a movement to convulse the Neapolitan provinces in the spring. The French Emperor is not so complacent as the Italian deputies. He does not like this gathering of Legitimists, under the guise of Pontifical Zouaves, in the Eternal City, and is said to insist peremptorily upon a representative government for Rome, or the withdrawal of the expeditionary force. But Pius IX., not Napoleon III., is "master of the situation," and his *non possumus* is more potential than imperial threats.

The interpretation we ventured last week to put upon the resignation by General Grant of the office of Secretary for War has been confirmed by the subsequent action of the House of Representatives. On Tuesday last, by more than a three-fourths majority, they passed a bill declaring that there are no valid civil governments in the late rebellious States, and transferring all powers of appointment and removal under the Reconstruction Act from President Johnson to General Grant as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. There can be no doubt the Senate will confirm this vote, and there is no apparent reason why the General in this case, as in that of Mr. Stanton, should not obey the decision of Congress. Once more Mr. Johnson has been defeated without hope of retrieving his position. He will now be debarred from cashiering more of the military governors of the South, as he has already been deprived of the power of dismissing obnoxious members

of his own Cabinet. In the struggle between the President and Congress, the former has gone to the wall because he wishes to govern on principles which have become obsolete since the war. We presume that so astute and reticent a man as General Grant in the course he has taken simply reflects general opinion in the North, and that the supposed reaction in the late elections was not after all against the Reconstruction Act. The Democrats, despairing of securing him, have hastened to put forward Mr. Pendleton as their candidate for the Presidential election, and probably all sections of the Republicans will now rally round General Grant, and—carry him.

OUR SECOND REFUSAL OF ARBITRATION.

THE close of the official correspondence respecting the Alabama claims, and the certainty which now exists that a settlement of the dispute by arbitration has ceased to be contemplated by either of the parties to it, have naturally led to grave discussion in the columns of the English press. Whether Lord Stanley, on the part of the United Kingdom, or Mr. Seward, on the part of the United States, is the more responsible for the result which is universally deplored, is a question upon which, even in this country, opinion is seriously divided. It is certainly one, a due consideration of which demands the utmost coolness and impartiality of judgment, the firmest dismissal of all party and national prejudices, and, above all, a rigid abstinence from the imputation to either of the Ministers of motives other than such as reason, justice, and true patriotism might inspire. The world is deeply interested in the issue of the controversy, if only on account of the far-reaching effect of whatever precedent it may establish. We ourselves, the American people, and indeed the whole human race, are even more deeply interested in having that precedent settled by peaceful negotiation rather than by arms. It behoves every public writer, therefore, to whatever hasty opinion he may have previously committed himself, carefully and dispassionately to review the matter in dispute, and, bearing in mind that the question is a new one, and that any decision of it will largely influence international relationships and international law in the future, to rise superior to mere technical rules, to look at his conclusions in the light of high moral principles, and to form and pronounce his judgment on the whole case only after duly estimating all the consequences which the settlement of that case involves.

What are the facts which have led up to the existing position of embarrassment? Shortly after the close of the civil war in America, Mr. Seward, Foreign Secretary of the United States Government, presented to Earl Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Government of Lord Palmerston, claims on the part of several American citizens for compensation on account of depredations committed by the Alabama, and other Confederate cruisers of a similar class, on their property on the high seas, grounding those claims on the negligence, amounting to breach of neutrality, evinced by the British Government in allowing such vessels to be built in, and to escape out of, British ports, and, at the same time, offering to refer such claims to arbitration. The noble earl, as is well known, repudiated all such claims, declined assenting to any reference of them to the judgment of a third party, and urged in justification of his refusal that this country was the best judge of whether or not a breach of her own municipal laws had been committed. This somewhat curt and ungracious reply the United States Government quietly put up with for the time being, not abandoning its alleged right, but simply reserving the further insistence on it for a more favourable opportunity. Thereupon the relations between the two countries became cool, stiff, and formal, until the President loyally interposed to frustrate a Fenian invasion of Canada, which put the British public upon thinking whether England had done America justice in refusing to discuss claims which the latter had presented in good faith. The break-up of the Liberal Administration in 1866 offered a suitable occasion for reopening the Alabama question, since Lord Stanley, the new Foreign Minister, was totally unpledged by any previous declarations or acts. Accordingly, he intimated to the Cabinet at Washington that Lord Derby's Government would not be unwilling to refer the Alabama claims to the decision of an arbiter. This offer Mr. Seward unexpectedly showed himself indisposed to embrace unless what the Americans have always regarded as the premature recognition of the belligerency of the Confederate States by

Lord Palmerston's Government was to constitute a part of the reference—not, it is true, for any formal decision upon its merits, but as an act the rightfulness or wrongfulness of which ought to be taken into consideration by the judge in estimating the extent of responsibility incurred by permitting the egress from our ports of the Confederate privateers. Lord Stanley, having refused to allow the act of sovereignty involved in the Queen's Declaration of Neutrality to be submitted to any arbitrament as an element for consideration, Mr. Seward put a close to the correspondence.

The first question which occurs on this recapitulation of facts is,—Are there any grounds in reason why in assessing the responsibility of her Majesty's Government for the depredations of the Alabama, the arbiter should be precluded from taking into consideration the alleged prematurity of the Queen's Declaration of Neutrality, by which the seceding States were recognised as entitled to belligerent rights? Perhaps, the fairest way of looking at this question would be to reverse it hypothetically, and to reflect upon the changed aspect it would then assume to our apprehension. Suppose the Fenians were to succeed in stirring up rebellion in Ireland with the avowed intention of setting aside her Majesty's authority for that of an Irish Republic. Suppose, further, that in the very incipency of the struggle, and before it could be known in America what course the British Government meant to pursue with regard to it, the President of the United States should assume the existence of civil war between England and Ireland, should proclaim his determination to remain neutral, and should recognise in the Irish Republic a title to all the rights of belligerency. And suppose that the Fenians in America, availing themselves of the international status thus conferred upon their countrymen, should, by an evasion of the municipal law of America, smuggle out of American seaports a swarm of privateers, to hunt down, pillage and burn British merchantmen, and to meet a charge of piracy for so doing, by pleading a regular commission from the Irish Republic. Now, in any complaints we might make against the United States Government for having allowed these privateers to steal forth from her ports, should we or should we not deem it necessary to a due judgment of our case, that unusual, not to say "unprecedented," haste on the part of the President in recognising Irish rebels as belligerents, and so exempting their cruisers from the penalties adjudged to pirates, should be excluded from consideration! In referring the matter to arbitration with the view of gauging the depth of responsibility to be attributed to the President for the acts of violence committed on our commerce through his laches, should we or should we not regard any representation of our case complete, which did not take into account his alleged precipitancy in recognising the belligerent status of the Irish Republic? It might be that he would be able to show the best of all reasons for having done as he is supposed to have done—that he had a right to do it—that the act could not have been delayed without imminent danger of international complications and inconvenience—and that in the exercise of his sovereignty nothing unneighbourly towards England was intended. To all this should we not unhesitatingly answer, "That may be so—and, of course, you will submit to the arbiter that it is so—but if he is to frame a just judgment of what is due to us on account of the losses inflicted upon us by these cruisers, he must have laid before him this part of our complaint as strictly relevant to the question which he has to decide?"

Then, secondly, it is worth considering that the question itself is a new one, and that it vitally affects international interests that it should be calmly and judicially discussed. The attitude taken up by Lord Stanley, is, to say the least of it, a dangerous one. He refuses to put before any arbiter our justification of a certain act of sovereignty, or to suffer any complaint to be preferred against it, simply because it is an act of sovereignty, and therefore lay within the range of our rights. But if, as between two nations, the manner in which one of them has exercised its rights to the prejudice of another cannot be fitly made a subject of arbitration, we should like to know what can. The position in which his decision leaves the world is this—that any nation may, whenever any rebellion breaks out, change the status of rebels into belligerents without submitting to be questioned whether it is right or wrong in taking that step. Of all provocations to war this is likely to prove the most influential, and yet this is excluded from being even looked at by an arbiter, and that, too, by the representative of the very Power which at the Congress of Paris moved and carried a resolution

urging the desirableness of resorting to arbitration for the adjustment of international differences. We look upon it as a mistaken deference paid to diplomatic pride, in a case involving some of the largest interests of humanity.

Lastly, a different course from that taken by Lord Stanley, seems to us to have been prescribed by policy, if not by justice. It would have been worth while even to have stretched a point in concession, if we could have thereby healed the soreness we have caused in the American mind with regard to us. Our aristocratic class, and a considerable proportion of our middle class, openly sympathised with the South, and, thereby, gave it no little moral assistance. Over and above the pain and disappointment which this circumstance inflicted upon the North, it also rendered the task before them considerably more difficult. There can be no doubt that our recognition of the seceding States as belligerents was unnecessarily hasty—and that, had we but waited the arrival of Mr. Adams, it might have been arranged with his acquiescence. There is reason to believe that the unseemly eagerness of the Palmerston Government in issuing a proclamation of neutrality, gave countenance to British sympathisers with the Confederate States in listening to their overtures for assistance, in evading our municipal laws, and in openly boasting of it. No one, on looking back upon the past, can acquit the ruling authorities of this country of an unfriendly bearing towards the Washington Government. We have not earned a title to stand stiffly on our dignity when asked to repay losses sustained through our negligent or perfunctory discharge of the duties of neutrality. We are guilty of extreme short-sightedness in doing so. Our national life is almost inseparable from our vast commerce. It is certainly our interest to protect the seas from being infested with privateers. There are five millions of Irish in America, anxious to bring about a quarrel between the United States and Great Britain. We have set a dangerous example of promptitude in treating rebellion as regular war, and we refuse to allow our precipitancy to pass under review. We plead that we can permit no third party to judge us in respect to our exercise of sovereign rights. Well, America will say that what is rule for us must be rule for her. We have given her no argument for loyalty or delicacy. Should any of our colonies rebel, or, what is more likely, should Ireland openly resist our authority, and repudiate British connection, we have showed the United States how she can most annoy us without breaking off formal relations with us. We have done this in order to gain a point in saving our national pride. When external trouble overtakes us, as some time or other it is sure of doing, we may well expect to hear again of the Alabama claims. Then, ten to one, we shall be too happy to settle them at any rate—but we shall lose all the good-will we might have gained by settling them as an act of our own choice. What is now refused as a concession will be wrung from us as a debt. We have taken all the requisite steps for insuring that England's adversity shall be America's opportunity. But will Parliament endorse the blunder?

A PLEASANT PROSPECT FOR TAXPAYERS.

MR. DISRAELI once said—and he never uttered a truer maxim—that the amount of the national expenditure will always be governed to a great extent by the character of the national policy. If we may judge from the newspaper correspondence from Abyssinia, we are about to have a more vivid than agreeable illustration of this. We have allowed the Foreign Office to be coerced into the policy of attempting to effect an armed rescue of the Queen's envoy, and some half-dozen or so other captives, from the grip of King Theodore, and of making the attempt before the next rainy season in the interior of the Abyssinian region. We have stood by and seen the Foreign Office devolve the execution of that task upon the Bombay army, panting, as the army in India is wont to do, for active employment. We have witnessed from afar the huge preparations made for that expedition, the arrival of its advance brigade at Zoulla, and the establishment of an encampment and depot at Senafe. And we are now beginning to receive graphic as well as detailed accounts of what is going forward in that hitherto mysterious part of the globe. There would seem to be a presumption obtaining currency with those who are on the spot—it may prove to be wholly unfounded—that there will not be much fighting, which, if it should turn out to be fact, will undoubtedly be one considerable reason for congratulation. The

difficulties in the way are chiefly of a kind that can only be surmounted by a lavish expenditure of money, and as the conductors of the enterprise appear to have *carte blanche*, it may be taken for granted that the policy we have sanctioned will be pursued "regardless of expense."

In the first place, it must be assumed, that if the expedition is to be moved forward on its present scale of magnitude, we are in for two campaigns instead of one. The problem seems to be, how an army of ten thousand men, with double that number of camp-followers, is to transport itself, its ammunition, and its commissariat, from Senafe to Magdala, a distance, say, of three hundred miles, or thereabouts, over an elevated plateau, and through a chain of mountains loftier than any that have yet been met with, and back again, before the middle of April, and that problem has an ugly look of insolubility about it. There is, however, the alternative of pushing forward at a dash, a much smaller and less encumbered force as soon as it may be concluded to be reasonably safe to do so, and by a series of military posts keeping open a free communication with Annesley Bay, the base of operations. So far as can be yet ascertained, there are no large and populous towns on the route, no reliance to be placed upon a sufficiency of supplies from the resources of the country, no security as to the behaviour of ruling chiefs, no certainty but such as our own arms can obtain that the long line from base to front will not be cut by some hostile movement or other on the part of neighbouring tribes. Hence, we imagine, the necessity, or supposed necessity, of employing so numerous a force. If it is found, as seems likely, that the whole army, however skilfully distributed, must be fed mainly by supplies sent up from Annesley Bay, we may catch a glimpse of the amount of labour which the commissariat will have to employ, the waste of animal life that must ensue, and the frightful cost which will have to be incurred.

Making every allowance for a breakdown of arrangements in the outset, for oversights which probably will not be repeated, and for unexpected drains upon our resources, which experience perhaps will stop, we have already before us a picture of waste, partly inevitable, partly due to official blundering, which may well scare British taxpayers. The mules which we have scoured an immense area to collect, and which have cost us, it is said, an average of forty pounds each, have an unhandsome trick of gnawing their halters and setting themselves free to roam the country in quest of water which we had forgotten to provide for them. A fatal disease has attacked them, and they die off like flies. The Koumayli pass is rendered pestilential by their carcasses, and every death throws additional work upon those that remain. The muleteers, indolent, ill-cared-for, ill-disciplined, and very likely deceived by the expectations held out to them, desert their posts when they can, and when they cannot, prove utterly unserviceable. Troops arriving from Bombay are obliged to live on board the transports that brought them, until their warm clothing shall arrive. Ammunition sent up with the companies to which it was appropriated, wholly disappears and can nowhere be traced, because no rear-guard was appointed to protect it. We may think ourselves well-off if each of the captives be recovered at a cost of not more than a million sterling. Our purse is now out of our own hands, and what we have earned by hard toil will be scattered by others with reckless prodigality. We are in for it now, and we must abide the consequences. But does not this frightful waste of our resources suggest the importance of putting the Foreign Office under some more stringent check, in its choice of peace or war, than the decision of a single Secretary of State, upon whom all-but irresistible pressure may be brought to bear in favour of any military expedition deemed useful for keeping the Indian army "in wind." A change of mind within three weeks on the part of Lord Stanley has altered the whole financial prospects of the country—and, for some years to come, we may find ourselves under the stern necessity of making up a deficit of revenue, instead of dividing a surplus. The country ought to have an opportunity of pronouncing its opinion before it is committed by the Government to a policy which is sure to entail upon it such ruinous costs.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S PROGRESS.

THE history of the exploration of barbarous regions is for the most part a romance, and of the long line of illustrious geographers few have braved more real dangers, or met with stranger vicissitudes, than Dr. Livingstone. Almost every discoverer goes forth into the

wilderness with his life in his hand, and many a one falls a victim by the way to his spirit of enterprise, and desire to extend the limits of civilisation. But Dr. Livingstone's expeditions have been almost unique in their object, appliances, and success. With that child-like address and confidence which have never deserted him, he started many years ago from the Cape Colony, and was almost lost to the outside world till he descended the noble river Zambesi, which he had traced to its source. Again his unrelenting feet encountered the perils of unknown lands, and, accompanied by a few faithful followers, he traversed the African continent from west to east and from east to west. His noble but premature scheme of colonising and Christianising the highlands on the borders of the Zambesi, having broken down through misadventure, the Doctor next set himself the task of exploring the undiscovered region north of the Lake Tanganyika, south of the Albert Nyanza, and west of the Victoria Nyanza, which would complete our knowledge of the geographical features of the vast tracts of country lying between Quellimaine and Egypt, and mark out an unbroken track from the south to the north of the entire continent.

It is now some ten months since his countrymen heard anything definite relative to the intrepid traveller, and the sad and circumstantial story which then came to hand, left little doubt that he had been murdered by the Mavite, a branch of the Caffre race, and excited profound sorrow throughout the country. Many experienced geographers were sceptical of the truth of the report, and among them Sir Roderick Murchison, who confidently expressed his belief that the assassination story was concocted by the Johanna men who brought it to Zanzibar, for the purpose of concealing their cowardly desertion. Happily the sagacity of the President of the Geographical Society has proved to be literally correct. The welcome and complete proof of their deception has now been received. Last autumn a well-equipped search expedition was sent out from this country under Mr. Young. It ascended the Zambesi and the Ravouma rivers, and tracked the Doctor's course along the south side of Lake Nyassa to the Makura, near which, according to the account of Moosa and his lying comrades, he had been murdered. The members of the expedition, however, ascertained that Dr. Livingstone and his "boys," the native lads educated at Bombay who formed part of his escort, were ferried across a marshy lake by the chief of Marenga. He had ordered the rest of his followers, the Johanna men, to make a detour round the shores of the lake and join him on the other side. But fearful of being murdered by the Mavite, into whose country they were proceeding, the men returned to Marenga, and having told the chief of their apprehensions, went back to Zanzibar with the elaborate fiction already so familiar to us. The expedition then, by interviews with natives who had acted as porters for the Doctor, ascertained themselves of his having proceeded five days' journey further, or between fifty and sixty miles beyond the spot where the murder was reported to have taken place. But they were baffled in their endeavours to ascertain the exact route the illustrious traveller had taken, and having accomplished the main object of the expedition, and found that he had got over the most difficult part of his exploring journey, they returned to the coast, and have now arrived in England with the welcome news.

It was manifestly useless for Mr. Young and his party to pursue their search, the Doctor and his escort having many months' start of them. But though no tidings have been received from the undaunted explorer, reports of him have come to hand. Dr. Kirk has had intelligence of a white traveller, accompanied by thirteen blacks, having been seen to the south of the great Lake Tanganyika, who is described "as passing quietly from village to village, giving and accepting small presents, but refusing ivory when offered free." The native carrier, who gave this information, though unable to recognise a good photographic profile of Livingstone, pointed to "a staring likeness" of him which Dr. Kirk had kept as a caricature, and said, "That is the man." According to other reports, the traveller "had a compass and other instruments which he used at night"—articles not likely to be used by Arabs or Portuguese traders. Then there is a further statement of a white man having been seen at Urmoa, to the west of Tanganyika; and if this should be authenticated, Dr. Livingstone had almost joined his discoveries in the south, with those of Baker on the Albert Nyanza lake, to which the main source of the Nile has been traced.

There is then good reason for hoping that the intrepid traveller, though long hidden from sight, and after wandering for two years in

lands untrodden by civilised man, and among unknown tribes, barbarous yet amenable to kindly treatment, will ere long safely emerge upon the Egyptian plains, having found the missing link which will complete the chain of discovery in Central Africa. Great perils and severe hardships he may have encountered, but none greater, probably, than those which his Christian fortitude and address have already surmounted and endured. We can hardly suppose that Dr. Livingstone, of whom we have caught these strange and shadowy glimpses in his long, long journey, will now fail in the completion of his grand enterprise—an enterprise which he himself regards with more interest from a religious and civilising than from a commercial point of view. The veteran missionary went forth on his last expedition in the confident hope that his efforts might pave the way for the abolition of the internal slave-trade, the great curse of these regions, and for the opening up of a great part of the African continent, hitherto a *terra incognita*, to civilising and evangelising agencies. May his philanthropic and lofty aspirations be abundantly fulfilled, and himself be permitted to survive to enjoy, as the *Daily News* says, "an honourable and well-earned repose from thirty years of African travel, and of Christian and chivalrous labour!"

SHYNESS.

"Good people all, pity the poor shy!" If the feeling which occasional converse with shy folk excites in the mind were to translate itself into words in order to make itself understood, it would express itself in some such sentence as that. Shyness is what nobody is the subject of by his own choice, any more than he is of nettle-rash or pimples, or any other eruption which is irritating to himself without being pleasing to others. Is it a disease, or is it a fault, or does it partake of the nature of both? Who is answerable for it—its victim, or those who reared him? Does it arise out of any peculiarity of social state? Is it found alike in all countries? Population for population, are there as many shy Frenchmen or Americans as shy Englishmen? Has climate anything to do with it, or natural constitution? Is it hereditary, like the gout, or is it acquired like an awkward gait? A hundred questions about it suggest themselves, much easier to be asked than answered. But there is one conclusion respecting it in which all will agree, and that is that it is a kind of sensitiveness which they who have it not don't wish to acquire, and they who have it would be thankful to get rid of.

We have no proof—at least we are not aware of any—that the inferior animals are ever shy of their own kind. Mice are shy of cats, and sparrows of hawks—but this may be accounted for by the instinct of self-preservation. The habits of some animals are solitary, of others gregarious—the difference being determined probably by the conditions under which each obtains his food. But we have no evidence that such of them as are companionable or social by nature are ever conscious of a hesitancy to hold intercourse with their own species. To be sure, a dog will sometimes bear himself towards a stranger dog in quite another fashion than that in which he will treat a familiar acquaintance of his race. He will draw himself up stiffly, and touch noses with an air of mistrust, and walk round the new comer with an uncertain step as if he was not quite sure whether it was to be peace or war between them—but this does not necessarily indicate that he is of a shy disposition. He may have, or fancy he has, sufficient reasons for a little diplomatic reserve. Possibly there is a bone in hiding which he is unwilling the other should scent—or a want of congeniality may prevent progress towards canine intimacy—or jealousy of intrusion upon his domain may make him uncompanionable. But, as a rule, dogs are not shy of dogs, nor sheep of sheep, as one civilised human being is too frequently shy of others. It seems to be a peculiarity of man, and, so far as our observation goes, it is a peculiarity which develops itself in England, more commonly, and to a higher pitch of intensity, than in any other country in the world.

Shyness is one of those defects the pain caused by which is mainly felt by the unfortunate subject of it. In itself, perhaps, it cannot, with strict propriety, be termed a privation, but unquestionably it entails many privations. One who, whenever he walks abroad, shrinks from being recognised by others, and is almost distressed at being stopped and spoken to; whose blood rushes up into his face to tell the tale of his sudden emotion whenever he is compelled to return the commonest act of courtesy; who shuns a drawing-room as if it were a gaol; who is scared by the sound of his own voice, when obliged to speak,

and therefore speaks as little as possible, and often, in consequence of flurry, speaks that little beside the purpose; who is afraid to initiate any line of remark; and when in company with strangers, or indeed, with any but those with whom he is thoroughly intimate, is absorbed in the process of severe introspection; who is angry with himself because he is not at ease, and then becomes increasingly shy because of his self-displacement—may be laughed at by people in general for his morbid sensitiveness, but is himself the chief sufferer from it. We regard deafness as a misfortune, blindness as a calamity, dumbness as a sore and heavy affliction; but we do not reflect that shyness is, in a diluted and intermittent form, a mixture of all three. For if the nervous system becomes too excited to take note of the impression made upon it by external objects, and fails of catching the intelligence conveyed to it, as ruffled water fails to take the image of surrounding forms, the effect is as if the senses themselves were deprived of ability to perform their functions. All the play of light and shade in personal intercourse, all the variety and delicacy of colouring in conversation, all the airy movements by which the soul indicates, without the effort to do so, what is passing within it, and therefore all the gentle stimulus, and charm, and warmth, of social inter-communion, is lost, or, at any rate, nearly lost to the very shy. And this serious privation comes not unnecessarily from any deficiency in the social qualities—nor is it commonly due to pride, to coldness, to a lack of self-abnegation, or to moroseness of temper. It is to be seen sometimes in association with the sweetest of dispositions, the quickest sympathies, a capability of intensest affection, and a spirit of self-sacrifice, amounting at times to moral heroism. But it is a sadly tormenting infirmity, and where it is excessive robs life—social life, we mean—of not a little of its bloom and beauty.

Generally speaking, shyness may be traced to some defect or fault in the bringing up of those who suffer from it. There may be in some, and no doubt there is, a greater natural susceptibility to it, than in others—but seldom or never so decided that it may not be counteracted by judicious training. In this country, too, the frightful exclusiveness of classes, and the almost universal practice of measuring men, not by what they are, but by the position in life to which they belong, has a tendency to drive everyone but the members of the highest circles into a habit of mistrust, or rather, perhaps, a want of self-confidence, as to what may or may not be regarded and resented as a liberty by those with whom chance may throw us into contact. But we cannot help thinking that shyness must be owing very much either to parental neglect or mistake, or to the ill-considered bearing of those who undertake the responsibility of educating young people. The schooling of boys and girls, even in our own times—and our own times are, in this respect, a vast improvement upon those which preceded them—is far too mainly negative in its character. In the sphere of what is moral, as distinct from what is intellectual, its aim is too much at the suppression of evil than at the awakening of good. Children are too commonly led to associate with their idea of superiority in years, intelligence, and position an expectation of reproof rather than an encouragement to right feeling and right doing—something to be feared, instead of to be followed—mastership, in place of companionship. They get into a way of fancying that they are not trusted—that whoever is above them will first of all look out for somewhat in them to be disparaged. It is not so much that they lose their self-respect or self-reliance under this sort of discipline—they may retain both—but they do not gain what it is of the utmost importance they should gain, namely, a habit of giving credit to all whom they may approach for a disposition to welcome rather than repel them. No doubt, experience will teach them that it is not always deserved, however freely given—but, on the whole, those who are brought up to have faith in humanity, and as a rule to advance towards it instead of fleeing from it, are thereby best qualified to become useful and happy in their career through life.

Something, too, is to be ascribed to the fact that children—particularly in England—are too generally condemned to the exclusive company of children. The nursery, the school, or the playground, must, of necessity, be their principal scenes of work and of pleasure, and these, no doubt, if left to their own choice, they will mostly prefer. But they ought to be early initiated into riper society than their own. If possible, they should share with their parents in whatever pursuits and enjoyments they are capable of; and should be taught to appreciate the dignity of belonging to the family. Too many of our recreations are such that we cannot, or do not, think of partaking of them with our young ones—and adult society is often a *terra incognita* to them.

until advancing age precipitates them into it. Then they get scared by the novelty of their position, commit some solecism perhaps, and are made to feel uncomfortable. Shyness is induced, and shyness is an infirmity which, unless mastered at once, grows space, and perpetuates itself. "These bodies of humiliation," as an apostle calls them, have in them the germs of much that may well abate our pride in them—much that will one day become extinct for ever. Let us hope that among those things that will perish with them, that unpleasant sensitiveness which makes us shrink from the freest and most confiding converse with our fellow-beings—partakers of the same "flesh and blood"—will be one.

EAST LONDON DISTRESS AND ITS RELIEF.

THERE seems to be some ground for hoping that the various committees now engaged in relieving the distress in the East-end will adopt some general plan of operation by voluntarily forming themselves into a sort of federal union, and submitting to the authority of a properly-constituted central executive. A meeting was held on Tuesday, attended by Mr. G. Solater-Booth, Parliamentary secretary to the Poor-law Board, Mr. Corbett, Poor-law inspector, and deputations from the Mission and Relief Committee, the Isle of Dogs Committee, and other now well-known bodies, and the general feeling was declared to be in favour of such united action. Before the account of these proceedings met our eye, we had written some remarks on the operations of the "East London Mission and Relief Committee," which, pending the aforesaid combination of forces, may be not without some value and interest to our readers.

So far as our observation has gone, we have heard of no organisation which is calculated to afford relief to the East-end distress in a more unobjectionable shape than that of the Mission and Relief Committee. The reports which have appeared in the *Times*, *Daily News*, *Spectator*, and *Pall Mall Gazette* since our last remarks on the subject, relate mainly to the districts of Poplar, Millwall, and the Isle of Dogs, and to other agencies for relief. It is gratifying to find that a very efficient committee has been formed in the last-mentioned district, and is meeting with liberal support from the public. It is pretty certain that funds entrusted to this body will be distributed with discrimination, and are only too sadly needed.

The Mission and Relief Committee give help, as we have already said, mainly through the medium of the sewing-schools. The total number of attendants at these classes during the seven or eight weeks they have been established is 11,295. The daily average of attendance is 1,912, and the number of classes in existence thirty-five, giving an average attendance of fifty-four at each class. Although, as compared with the enormous population comprised in the East-end districts, this is a small result, it is most encouraging when it is remembered that the association was so recently formed. The daily average is constantly increasing, and could be extended almost indefinitely, but the Committee are wisely anxious to restrict the attendants to women who are recommended as needy, and, as far as can be ascertained, of sobriety, by local visitors. The number of visitors whose knowledge and experience is thus habitually made available exceeds 400. These, of course, are not in any case paid by the society. They may, or may not, be paid agents of local organisations, but whether they are so or not, in connection with the local committees now formed, they render most valuable help in locally directing the funds of the general committee into proper channels.

The children's dinners given by the society up to the present week number 14,914, and the daily average of children attending is now 2,681. As a matter of course, many children are turned away without a meal, and it is probable that something approaching to favouritism is unintentionally practised in the selection of candidates, inasmuch as the identification of the poor children of any neighbourhood is generally confined to those who attend the ragged-schools. Absolute need is, however, the only claim, which, when fairly established, is required to secure such relief of this character as it is possible to afford.

The one feature in the constitution and management of the Association which has probably provoked the most jealousy and hostile feeling, is their determination to combine spiritual instruction with bodily relief. While this aim is a most useful and commendable one in a society seeking to gain a per-

manent hold on the population of poor and neglected districts, it is open to question whether as a temporary expedient it is the wisest course to pursue. The most plausible objection to it lies in the unquestionable fact that no persons other than Protestant Christians can consistently join their local committees. If they did, the question would soon arise whether a Roman Catholic priest, a Jew, or an infidel might not deliver addresses to the women attending the sewing-classes as well as a Protestant. By the alienation of such helpers, some misunderstanding and counter schemes of benevolence may be generated, and an element of disunion is to that extent introduced into any wide general plan for affording temporary relief and employment. But it must be remembered, on the other hand, that by adopting the course now taken the Committee have evoked a great deal of religious zeal in those who co-operate with them, and have laid a good foundation for the permanent establishment of united and central Christian organisations. Their first appeal for helpers was to Protestant Christians of all denominations, and it is notorious that it has been responded to with wonderful unanimity. It is satisfactory to find that no effort is made by those engaged in this work to offer a reward for religious professions or attendance at places of worship.

Extending our visit last week to Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, Shadwell, and Ratcliff, we found the sewing-schools in most successful operation. Associated with them on various local committees are such well-known workers as Mr. Booth, Mr. Powell, Rev. J. Bowrey, the Rev. T. Richardson, incumbent of St. Matthew's, St. George's-in-the-East, and the Friends at the Ratcliff Meeting House. In the Whitechapel-road Mission Hall a class of about 120 women assemble daily to earn a small pittance and a meal by making up clothing. At St. George's-in-the-East three of these schools are in daily operation, two sets of workers being admitted for half a day each. The clergyman of this district already mentioned is, although a young man, a veritable apostle in the zeal and energy with which he gives himself up to the work. The Independents and Baptists, if there are any such, Wesleyans and Episcopalians, with common consent array themselves with this most excellent-spirited gentleman against poverty and vice. Having occasion to call upon Mr. Richardson, we found him in his study with a Dissenting minister, the floor strewn with huge bundles of flannels and warm clothing fresh from the sewing-class. With difficulty excusing ourselves from sitting down to dinner, we proceeded to the sewing-school, where a hymn was being sung previous to the dismissal of the first set of workers, and the clergyman, regardless of liturgies, urged the writer to offer a closing prayer. The management of the school is undertaken by a volunteer lady, who has obtained temporary lodging in the neighbourhood that she may be near the scene of her labours. Here the evidence of good management was unmistakable. A certain part of the room was apportioned to knitters, who were making warm stockings and mats. Strips of list, that an uninitiated person would think useless, were sewn together and made into warm under garments. Here and there a woman of more than ordinary capability was made captain over a number of others, and, as the results of their labours, showed a heap of quilts made up of patch-work, and of men's warm jackets and trousers skilfully manufactured out of strips of coarse blue cloth about six inches by four. Two other classes in this district are almost equally efficient. It may be asserted, almost with certainty, that the whole of this district is known to those working upon it, and that an extension of such operations as those we have described would be productive of unmixed good. With regard to Shadwell and Ratcliffe, there is much room for hope and encouragement. An active committee meets at the Sailors' Institute, and superintends the distribution of tickets for food and sewing-classes and children's dinners. Here, again, there is an understanding, if not an actual co-operation, between the pariah clergymen and the Dissenting bodies. An inspection of the tickets which are given to the local tradesmen would soon reveal any cross giving, and, we are informed, this check is resorted to if such a thing is suspected.

We are glad to learn, and would commend the fact especially to our suburban readers, that a committee has just been formed at Upper Norwood, for the purpose of contributing money and materials for the sewing-classes at the East-end, and that it is determined for the present to entrust such contributions to the Mission and Relief Committee.

The subjoined cutting from a contemporary relates to a somewhat novel but most important mode, which

has been hit upon during the last few weeks, of meeting the present needs of the poor:—

SUNDAY BREAKFAST FOR THE EAST LONDON POOR.—On Sunday upwards of 1,500 persons, chiefly poor women of the district, sat down to breakfast in the pit, boxes, and gallery of the East London Theatre, Whitechapel-road. The breakfast consisted of slices of bread-and-butter and tea, and several ladies and gentlemen were present to assist as waiters. Mr. Abraham, the proprietor, kindly placed his theatre at the disposal of the promoters of this gathering, and bore the expense of the gas, firing, &c. When breakfast was over free admission was given to all who wished to enter, and the theatre was soon densely packed. The Scriptures were read, and prayers offered having reference to the present distress in the east of London. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Lean, a member of the Society of Friends, also two lady preachers belonging to the same society. This made the seventh of a series of monster breakfast parties got up by the same friends for the comfort of the unemployed in the Isle of Dogs, Bethnal-green, Poplar, and Whitechapel. It is estimated that upwards of 6,000 persons, in the aggregate, have attended them.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE ON POLITICS.—The first of a series of lectures on political subjects was held in the Artillery Hall, Stratford, on Monday last. Mr. Anthony Trollope was the lecturer, and his subject "Politics as a Study for Common People." Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P., occupied the chair. The lecturer, as may well be imagined, held a large and crowded audience in rapt attention throughout the whole of his remarks. He urged all to the thoughtful study of political questions, and attributed much of the progress which Italy has made towards freedom to the fact that all Italians study politics. The rich vein of humour running through the lecture refreshed the audience and made them more attentive, and the lecturer concluded amid loud cheers. Votes of thanks were then moved to lecturer and chairman, the speakers including Mr. Serjeant Tindal Atkinson, Mr. Antonio Brady, &c. Mr. Mason Jones delivers the second of the course next Monday, his subject being, "Work for the New Parliament." The lectures are designed to educate the electors of Stratford and its neighbourhood, and, judging by the audience on Monday, they appear likely to accomplish their object.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.—A number of native gentlemen of the Presidency of Bombay who are resident in this country, and who form now a small recognised mercantile community in the metropolis, have presented a memorial to Sir Stafford Northcote praying him to favourably consider the establishment of Female Normal Training Schools at Bombay and Ahmedabad. The memorialists state that Sir Alexander Grant, Director of Public Instruction of the Bombay Presidency, moved thereto by native representations, recommended the establishment of two normal schools. This recommendation was approved by the Government of the Presidency, and submitted for sanction to the supreme Government. The Viceroy, however, while approving of the object and recording his wish that it might be carried into effect, did not sanction Sir A. Grant's proposals, "on the ground that half the expenses had not been offered to be contributed by the memorialists." The signatures of the present memorial to the Secretary of State submit that the natives of Bombay, and of the northern division of the Bombay Presidency, are now well entitled to the aid they have asked, that it is a matter of congratulation and much credit to them that, despite its great and many difficulties, they have not only spontaneously accepted female education in India as necessary and important, but have actually established and supported schools for the last seventeen years, so that there are now sixty-three schools in the northern division, giving instruction to 2,300 girls, and thirteen schools in Bombay, teaching 1,800 girls. To these will be added another school in the last-named city, under the bequest of 40,000 rupees by the late Gooldas Tejpal. They further urge that, taking into account how much the natives of the Presidency of Bombay have already done in the cause of education generally, as well as of female education, and the effects of four successive commercial crises from which they are now suffering, "it is a great hardship to be at present so exacting with them." The great obstacle to be overcome is the want of female teachers; and this need, they pray, may now be supplied by the Government in a liberal spirit. They beg the Secretary of State for India, on these grounds, to sanction the original proposals made by Sir Alexander Grant, and approved of by the Bombay Government. The memorialists commend to the attention of Sir Stafford Northcote the fact that they are assured by Miss Mary Carpenter that, till native ladies can be trained for teachers, she is in a position to supply educated young English ladies, who are willing to go out to India as students for the normal schools, and who, while receiving lessons in training and in the vernaculars can also be utilised by teaching in some of the schools for a portion of the day, thus introducing at once the much-needed element of female tuition and superintendence. These young ladies are willing to go out on the condition of passage, board, and lodging being found for them till they are qualified to take charge of schools as regular tutors, and are engaged as such in any of the schools. The memorialists think it important that Miss Carpenter might, by the adoption of this plan, be induced to go out to India to work up the normal schools, under her personal superintendence.

Literature.

THE NEW HISTORY OF NONCONFORMITY.*

There can be no doubt that the Nonconformists of England are ignorant of their own annals to a degree as lamentable and injurious as it is surprising. They can hardly expect that England should remember and requite their services while they themselves forget them. They will never hold their principles as intelligently and firmly as they should until they have traced their historical origin and development, nor carry themselves with befitting dignity in their intercourse with the Establishment and the State until they are familiar with the unrequited patriotism and noble bearing of their fathers. No class of Englishmen can read the history of the last two hundred years with so reasonable a pride as Nonconformists. More than once they have "saved the State." To them we owe the ordered freedom we now enjoy. Had the clergy had their way under the Stuarts, or at the death of Queen Anne, or during the invasion of the Pretender, our national liberties would have been exchanged for a licentious despotism. That England owes her freedom to the courage and high principle, the labours and sacrifices of the Dissenters is frankly acknowledged by the statesmen who, on these critical occasions, were not so much in power as in office. And if we owe our liberties to them, we also owe the best effects of modern Liberalism. In all the endeavours to educate, evangelise, and ameliorate the hard conditions of the great mass of the people, the clergy of the Establishment, taken as a whole, have stood on one side, while the Nonconformists have, almost without exception, invariably been found on the other: the one throwing their whole strength into the Liberal movement, the other opposing it with a cruel and vindictive pertinacity. For more than a century the Dissenters had to contend against the bishops and clergy before they won the right to carry the light of the Gospel into the thick darkness which brooded over every parish; and even then Whitfield and Wesley were cast out of the Church because they would not sit still and let men perish. The regeneration of Wales was accomplished in the teeth of the most bitter opposition led by the prelates and the local clergy, an opposition carried again and again beyond all bounds of law. The establishment of foreign missions was encountered by the same bitter and malignant spirit, even so liberal a clergyman as Sidney Smith gibing at the "consecrated cobbler" who founded them, these consecrated cobblers being such men as Carey, Ward, and Marshman, whose services to scholarship are now recognised as inferior only to the service they rendered to religion. For fifteen years the Nonconformists had to meet a similar opposition from the same quarter in their efforts to establish the Bible Society; to supply men with the Holy Scriptures apart from the Prayer-book was, said the prelates and clergy, to "supply them with arms against the Church," a "baneful" course against which they fought tooth and nail. At a time when not one child in twenty was at school and hardly a labouring man could read, the clergy and bishops took alarm at the proposal to open the Lancasterian schools, contended that education was unnecessary for the poor, enlarged on "the evils of being able to read," and would hear of no education save that which had been strained through the clerical sieve. Nay, even in such causes as Slavery and Free Trade, causes of simple humanity, the Nonconformists have had to bear the brunt of the task, the majority of the clergy either giving no sign of sympathy or evincing marks of the strongest antipathy. In short, all of which we are most proud in the religious and political history of the last two hundred years can be traced directly and mainly to the liberal principles and untiring endeavours of the Free Churchmen whose sons know so little of their labours, and in some cases hold their principles with so loose a grasp. Were this history known and familiar to us all, it would lend new life to our principles, new vigour to our labours, and make us strong against all the seductions of indolent acquiescence in things as they are, and of social status and ambition.

That our history is so little known even among ourselves is certainly not owing to any lack of annalists and historians. Milton, Bunyan, Baxter, Fox, Barclay, De Foe, Calamy, Neal, Croxley, Toulmin, Ivimey, Palmer, Rees, Evans, with many more, have either given us histories or materials for the history of Dissent. Books which contain the biographies of this

great man or that, or the story of this Sect or that, or the record of some special movement or critical moment, might be mentioned by the score. Many of them are as good reading as can be found—and almost all infinitely better than the trash so eagerly consumed at the present day. But most of them require some knowledge of past times on the part of the reader; many of them are very scarce or of great bulk; in some, one has to rake in the ashes of dead controversies in order to discover the few facts of vital importance. What we want, what we have long wanted, is, some clear, rapid, well-written history of all the Nonconformist Churches, which shall condense into a portable and convenient modern form the contents of many voluminous folios, and the essence of thousands of pamphlets and other fugitive writings. Or rather, this is what we *did* want: for the want has been supplied, and well supplied. Here, in the book before us, is a handsome volume, of more than six hundred clearly printed pages, and into these six hundred pages the whole history of Nonconformity in England is compressed, from the time, two centuries ago, when we numbered barely one in a hundred, to the Census of 1851, which proved us to be one-half of the entire population of the country.

This welcome and much-needed history is the very book to put into the hands of those who are ignorant of the noble stock from which they are sprung, and of "the deeds of renown" wrought by their fathers. It tells with sufficient fullness, yet with commendable brevity, the story of the rise and progress of the Free Churches, laying special emphasis on such great crises as the accession of William III. and the struggle of political and ecclesiastical parties under the earlier Hanoverian kings. Here the Presbyterians, the Independents, the General and the Particular Baptists, the Friends, the Unitarians, the Wesleyans, the Methodists of every name,—all sects, in fact, may learn whence they are sprung, what are the national enterprises which they have helped to forward, what changes have passed upon them as years have elapsed, in what controversies they have engaged, and what institutions they have established. The story is fairly told. No one can doubt that it has been Mr. Skeats's studious endeavour to speak with candour and impartiality of all churches and all sects. A layman versed in political affairs, there is no trace in his work of that feminine ecclesiastical technique and oneness which are too often to be found in the writings of clerics who mingle little with men. Even Churchmen will admit that if he has hard things to say of the bishops and clergy of past days, he is careful not to hold "the Church of the present day responsible for acts then committed," and that he can be equally hard on the faults of Nonconformists, whether clergymen or laymen. And the book is as learned as it is impartial in tone. It embodies the results of an immense amount of the most laborious reading. Mr. Skeats has evidently spared no pains to arrive at a fair and accurate view of the several events he has to record. One can often see that he must have boiled down a whole table-load of pamphlets, &c., into the extract which covers only a few pages. Yet much reading has not made him dull. His style is clear, vivacious, telling, and leads one on lightly and happily to the very end. The secret of its power is not easy to discover. It is not brilliant and epigrammatic, nor specially graphic and pictorial. He paints and elaborates no scene so as to make it live in memory for ever; he is parsimonious of figures of speech, and hardly ever rises into poetry of conception or expression. But, nevertheless, his style suits his subject. You forget all about it till you are through the book, and begin to ask what has made it so pleasant to read. Of course this general evenness and clearness and uniformity of style make it impossible to select choice passages for citation. All the paragraphs are well written; but it is hard to light on one that is better written than the rest. Still, we must select one or two passages, that our readers may be able to judge for themselves.

Here, then, is one which is, perhaps, a little more ornate than usual, but which is only a fair specimen of the candour of our author. Speaking of the Puritans who, in the reign of James II., fled for liberty to Holland, he says:—

"The most conspicuous fault of the Separatists was excessive dogmatism. It was impossible for any of them to err; impossible for any who differed from them to hold the truth. They were all infallible in their judgments, and none knew the whole counsel of God but they. When the falling did not become a vice, as it sometimes did, it was not without its service. It was the almost inevitable result of the circumstances in which the Separatists were placed. They were in constant conflict with a supreme authority which was not exercised in favour of what they judged to be the truth. They were pressed down,

limited and restrained by it on all sides. Against it they could oppose only their faith and confidence in their own convictions. If they had not been doubly sure that they, and they only, held the truth, they could never have withstood the power which was arrayed against them. If that faith and confidence often, or indeed generally, degenerated into dogmatism, was it not natural that it should do so? To doubt, was with them, to be lost; to entertain a single suspicion, that, after all, they might be wrong, would have paralysed them in conflict with such foes as the ecclesiastical law-makers and laws of the Tudors and Stuarts. Just when it might be necessary for them to strike a blow on behalf of their principles or their rights they would have been dropping their weapons, or striking with a faltering purpose or a weakened arm. Dogmatism was their early shield of faith hammered into what it had become by the blows of opponents. There was little of art in their controversies. They did not fight with the measured pace and nice rules of courtier duellists, but Agag 'was hewed in pieces,' and the Christian Hector was dragged round the applauding field by the Christian Achilles who had slain him."—Pp. 42, 43.

Take as another specimen the following refutation of a popular misconception:—

"The Nonconformists were not the melancholy and sour-visaged race that historians have delighted to portray. Addison has handed down to us a picture of Puritan manners in the person of a 'very famous Independent minister who lived in funeral state, and exhibited nothing but 'religious horror' in his countenance. The genial humorist describes a saint of that age as abstaining from all appearance of 'mirth and pleasantness,' and as 'eaten up with spleen and melancholy'; but no such impression as this is to be obtained either from their portraits, their writings, or the memoirs of their lives. Gravity was certainly a characteristic of their manner; but it was not unmingled with pleasantness and humour. Some, like the leaders and followers of the highest fashion in the present day, chose to wear their hair cropped, but the majority of those whose portraits have come down to us were remarkable for their flowing ringlets. Milton, Colonel Hutchinson, Selden, and Owen are fair representative men, and they were all distinguished by their graceful dress, their curling hair, and their polished manners. In their own times, indeed, they were abused for their gaiety. 'Yea,' said Baxter of the Independents, 'you shall find them with cuffs, and those great ones, at their very heels, and with more silver and gold upon their clothes and at their heels (for these upstarts must now have silver spurs) than many great and honourable personages have in their purses.' Anthony Wood brings a charge against Owen that, instead of being a good example to the University, he scorned all formality, and describes him as 'like a young scholar, with powdered hair, snake-bone band-strings, or hand-strings with very large tassels; a large set of ribbons pointed at his knees, and Spanish leather boots, with large lawn tops, and his hat mostly cocked.' Cromwell himself, when Whitlocke told him, on his return from Sweden, how he had amused the members of his Embassy with music and dancing in the long winter nights, expressed his emphatic approval of 'such very good diversions.' One of the most popular preachers of the Commonwealth was Henry Smith, whose sermons, like Latimer's, abound in broad English humour. Milton, who appears to have thought that his works would be read only by the Puritan action of his countrymen, wrote for them not only the 'Paradise Lost,' but 'L'Allegro' and 'Comus.' The controversial writings of the age are distinguished by their quickness of wit, and their felicity of classical illustration. It is true that some sanctioned laws for the suppression of certain pastimes, revels, and theatrical entertainments; but those amusements had been conducted in a manner which no decent man would now tolerate. The difference in morals and manners between the Nonconformists and the Cavaliers was, that while the former anticipated the pure and refined life of the English gentlemen of the nineteenth century, the latter were as dissolute and licentious as the ancient heathen."—Pp. 63-66.

Referring to the same topic in his effective description of William Kiffin, the wealthy merchant who was the first pastor of the Baptist Church meeting at Devonshire-square Chapel, London, Mr. Skeats says:—

"His portrait does not bear out the once current impression concerning the Baptists of that age (James II.). With skull-cap and flowing ringlets, with moustache and 'impertinent,' with broad lace collar and ample gown, he resembles a gentleman cavalier rather than any popular ideal of a sour-visaged and discontented Anabaptist."—P. 154.

These extracts, brief and insufficient as they are, will nevertheless serve to indicate the candour, learning, and vivacity of this new History of Nonconformity. It would not be easy to do a better service to the Free Churches of England than to put a copy of it into the hand of every member of them, and compel them, were that possible, to study it until they had mastered its contents. Were that once done, Nonconformist principles would strengthen and confirm their hold on the conscience and life of all who hold them. We should be proud of our fathers, and of the great part they have played in the history of the State. We should be in no danger from the social blandishments of a priesthood of whom Mr. Skeats only too truly affirms "No class of men in history have so often forgotten that they are Englishmen as the 'clergy of the Established Church.'" And perhaps, we should also learn a lesson of toleration and self-distrust. For, in reading this book, few points have struck us more than this, that all the men of genius who have risen in the ranks of Nonconformity, Milton, Bunyan, Locke, De Foe, have held broader views than were popular in their time, have been suspected or condemned as heretics, have rendered services to their brethren which won no thanks

* A History of the Free Churches of England. By HERBERT S. SKEATS. (London: Arthur Hall.)

and no rewards save calumny and detraction. We hold their views now, and build their tombs; but, nevertheless, we may be stoning the prophets of our own time, suspecting the very men who are most competent to teach us, condemning those who are doing us the greatest service.

We should hardly be held to have done our duty as critics unless we noted some blemish in even the best of books, and therefore we ask Mr. Skeats to note for correction an occasional tone of exaggeration which sounds a little like, what is no doubt furthest from his thoughts, an affectation of omniscience. For instance, on page 386, we are told that "spiritual power was given" to Whitfield and Wesley in "greater measure than it had been ever given to any men since the first day of Pentecost"—except, say, St. Paul, Clement, Augustine, Chrysostom, Luther, Knox, and many more. On the very next page we read that Charles Wesley, "in depth and warmth of devotional feeling, has excelled all other Christian hymnologists;" yet there are some Latin and German, and even English, hymns extant, which, perhaps, most good judges would prefer, even for "devotional feeling," above those of Wesley. On pp. 467, 468 we are assured, first, that "the ultra Calvinistic school in the Church of England never possessed a man of greater zeal, of a finer spirit of devotion, or of more acute controversial power than Toplady"; and then, that "of all the controversies which, from the manner of their conduct, have ever stained the Christian character; the controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians was the one most calculated to bring it into reproach and contempt, and of all Christian controversialists Toplady is the most unfavourable specimen." All the assertions into which these sentences might be resolved are too broad, too universal; some of them, if not all, are demonstrably inaccurate; and they seem to arrogate for the author—an assumption which he would be the first to reject—that he is familiar with all the controversies and all the controversialists of every school.

"SPRINGDALE ABBEY."

Though this book is dated from "the Friary, 'Christmastide, 1867," and professes to contain "extracts from the diaries and letters of an 'English preacher," whom we soon discover to be a clergyman of the Established Church, we are not bound to believe that the author is a veritable rector, or, indeed, even a member of the Establishment. In fact, were any one to start with such a belief, he would soon find reason to alter his opinion. Not that there is anything which a clergyman might not very properly say, but there is certainly a good deal which no clergyman, except he be the most liberal of the liberal, would be likely to say, and some confessions, especially as to the narrowness of clerical bigotry, which even one of that stamp could hardly be expected to make. Perhaps, therefore, we may take it for granted that the writer is a Dissenter, probably a Congregationalist, who has assumed the character of a clergyman, and has endeavoured to give his views of men and things as they might appear from the clerical standpoint. Such a task is one of the most difficult on which an author could venture. It requires not only great breadth of feeling, fulness of information, that power of throwing off one's own prepossessions, and of entering into an opponent's exact position and modes of thought which so few manifest, but, what is possibly even more difficult to acquire, that familiarity with the conventional forms of expression and habits of life peculiar to the class, of which he professes to be a member, ignorance of which will at once furnish the sure means for his detection. The author of "Springdale Abbey" is said to do this in his very title, by talking of himself as a "Preacher," but the criticism is so obvious that the writer, who is clever enough, would scarcely have laid himself open to it by mere inadvertence. It must be remembered that there are Anglican clergymen who do attach great importance to their preaching, and the Rector of Springdale may be supposed to have been of this class. Or it may be that this kind of appellation may be regarded as that which best commends itself to his judgment, after it has been enlightened and enlarged by the conversations recorded in this volume. He had learned that he was no longer a priest of the one church, but simply a preacher of Christ's Gospel, who has "no higher aspiration than to be a diligent student of human nature and an able minister of Jesus Christ's New Testament." At all events we should be slow to believe that so able a writer has here fallen into a blunder so excessively stupid and so palpable.

* *Springdale Abbey; Extracts from the Diaries and Letters of an English Preacher.* London: Longman, Green, and Co.

For whatever else the book is, it is clever. There is a good deal in it which will provoke antagonism, and on some points it is fairly open to criticism. But it is unquestionably able and interesting. Many of the subjects discussed are treated, if not with any great originality yet with that clear and calm good sense which is really far more helpful in solving our difficulties. Many of the sketches are drawn with great vividness, and there is generally a play of humour which prevents the reader from feeling wearied of the various conversations that are introduced. The book is somewhat of a medley, the story being of the slightest texture, and, in fact, only serving as a link to connect together the discussions, letters, and brief essays of which the volume is made up. The plot there is, if it can be fairly called so—the part which relates to the misdeed, the detection and the exposure of Mr. Gladdon being the only part entitled to be so regarded—shows no little power, and might easily have been elaborated into a more complete story, had that been the author's object.

Though the writer appears to us to be a Nonconformist, and seeks here to present the argument on behalf of Nonconformity, he does not write in a sectarian spirit. Indeed one of his objects appears to be to promote a more kindly spirit between different parties, by insisting on the absurdity of the expectation that men who are wide as the poles asunder on every other point should exhibit absolute uniformity in religion, by showing how largely the separation of men of different sects from each other is due to ignorance and misconception, and by frankly recognising the fact that human nature is the same in all the Churches. The worst character in the book is a "Particular Baptist" preacher, who makes strange havoc with his "H's," and who unfortunately turns out to have far more weighty sins lying at his door, but who was of those highflyers who "call themselves 'dear children of God,' and smack their lips when they say that they live upon the 'milk and honey of electing grace, but whose 'little shrivelled hearts are incapable of one 'generous or hopeful impulse.' It would be absurd to regard this man with his unctuous phrases, his Antinomian doctrine, his narrow and censorious spirit, and his wicked life of selfishness and fraud, as a representative of the Baptists. Perhaps the sectarian designation is unfortunate, inasmuch as it may be supposed to have a wider range than is designed, for it is clear that the author intends to portray not the Baptist denomination but one of those small sects who hold a position on its extreme left, and whose extreme opinions and peculiarities bring no little discredit upon their brethren. We once heard Mr. Spurgeon, speaking of these "dear children of God," describe them as *dear at any price*. "I once," he said, "visited a town when I was met by one of this class, 'Ah, 'sir,' he exclaimed, 'we are in a very poor way here. There are only six of the Lord's dear people in the town.' Indeed, but do you know these six, 'Oh yes,' was the ready reply, 'first there's me.' 'Stop,' I said, 'I do not care to know the names of the others.'" It is this class that our author satirises with not more caustic severity than the Baptists would themselves. No doubt there is exaggeration in the portrait, but this, as the writer confesses, is intentional. We doubt, however, whether it was necessary, for it would have been quite possible to have given a sufficiently striking representation of the insufferable egotism, the bitter narrowness, the sad perversion of Gospel truth, and the irreverent, not to say blasphemous, use of Scriptural language characteristic of the class, by the introduction of actual incidents or of quotations from their own periodicals. We remember to have heard of a preacher of this school saying in one of his sermons, "You Unitarians make game of me now, but in the 'last day you will be glad to get hold of my 'coat-tails. But I'll disappoint you, for I'll wear 'a spencer that day' We are not sorry to see this sort of teaching set forth in its true colours. A brief extract may illustrate our author's mode of representing it. Mr. Gladdon is engaged in a controversy with a Mr. and Mrs. Annerson, two of the "characters" of the parish on the way of salvation.

"You know not (he says) the true word, neither the riddle nor parable of grace; there is a bath of capacity enough to hold all filthy souls, but not a soul can get into it without the effectual 'I'll.' And pray who is to blame if they don't get in?" said Washington. Barnabas was ready with a reply; he promptly said, "They must blame their own scant and straitened souls." And if they do get in, what then?" Mrs. Annerson inquired, "poor things!" The praise is God's, for He never marries anyone for a portion, and He makes no account of the cobbler's ends of man's filthy rag right-ou-ness and the unsavoury refuse of pamp-red stom-cha." "Good gracious!" Mrs. Annerson exclaimed, "wherever did such words come from?" "Madam," said Gladdon, "your mother was a Hittite and your father an Amorite." "That's a lie," Annerson vociferated, "a lie, sir, as black

as my hat, confound you!" "Mr. Gladdon speaks as if were metaphorically," I interposed, "don't misunderstand him, and don't use coarse language." "Then I say be hanged to metaphorically," Annerson again vociferated, heedless of any criticism on his style. "Whatever does this mean?" Mrs. Annerson inquired, "What does he know about my family?" "I mean that your elder sister is Samaria, and your younger sister Sodom, and by your language"—I interrupted the Particular Baptist. The Annersons were very literal people, and as to allegorical interpretation they knew nothing of it. The rest of the company were evidently flustered at this point, though they preserved their separation, both as to place and engagements. A few moments were required to soothe the irritation, and to assure the Annersons that no serious charge had been made in their genealogy; Mrs. Annerson was not burdened with a new mother, nor Mr. Annerson with strange sisters-in-law."

It is, however, by his mode of treating the Church and the clergy that the writer will expose himself to the most severe treatment. The man who ventures to break a lance in this country in favour of Nonconformist principles must lay his account for a good deal of criticism and misrepresentation not only from the actual champions of the Establishment, but also from those who dislike the earnest advocacy of religious opinion, and who desire to see a State Church, embracing not only in practice, but also in theory and profession, all shades of belief, and indeed, of unbelief as well. It is a pity that this latter class cannot understand that the great bulwark of sectarianism and the grand obstacle to the growth of true Catholicity is not the existence of earnest faith in a creed, but the unrighteous predominance of a particular Church, and the clerical exclusiveness and arrogance which it necessarily engenders. The views of the Rector of Springdale, as they are represented at the outset of his career, exhibit not unfairly the state of a large portion of the clerical mind in relation to Dissent and Dissenters. He was indeed in a state of blessed ignorance which might be thought incredible were it not that we are frequently meeting with its counterparts in actual life. It is no unfrequent thing to hear a young clergyman inquire with a kind of wonder and disdain and half-affected ignorance who the Dissenters really are and what they believe. That there are amongst them men of culture and intelligence, that they believe in the same God, read the same Bible, and hold the same great articles of the Christian faith, that many of their preachers are educated Christian men, doing a good and earnest work, and quite able to hold their own on the great questions of the day, even against bishops, and deans, and rectors, are facts which they find it very hard to realise. Possibly some Dissenters are quite as narrow and one-sided in their turn, but even this may be attributed to the existence of that broad line of social demarcation which the State Church has done so much to create and preserve. One great lesson which our author seeks to teach is that if this line were not so rigidly maintained, if there was more free and unrestrained intercourse, both parties would be improved, mistakes would be corrected, the miserable misunderstandings which separate men of kindred spirit though of different churches would disappear, and a candid examination of the points at issue would convince all parties that the truth was not entirely with themselves, and would thus inspire a mutual respect, the absence of which imparts so much bitterness to controversy.

An illustration of this spirit is found in his brief reference to the Primitive Methodists. One of the rector's old parishioners has, during a visit to a hydropathic establishment, been led to join these good people, into whose aims and practices he throws himself with characteristic ardour. Having succeeded in obtaining possession of the little chapel formerly occupied by the "Particular Baptists," he thus describes the changes he had effected:—"Says I, 'that tall pulpit must be lowered four or five feet so 'that we can get at the preacher, and so the 'preacher can work away at a revival, and 'says I, 'the window must be made to open, 'for,' says I, 'we shall have some hot work 'here,' and says I, 'send in the bill to me, and 'you shall hear no more about it,' and since 'that time the Primitives have never looked behind them, bless the Lord.' The rector is somewhat startled at the new light in which the good man and his Primitive friends look at things, their love of excitement, their faith in the power of their hymns, and the somewhat familiar character of those hymns themselves. But recognising their sincerity, and especially seeing the unquestionable good which his old parishioner had received, he thus charitably concludes:—"I have seen that one form of 'religion can never meet the necessities of the 'innumerable temperaments and grades of 'education which are found in society. One 'man is silent, let him go to the Quakers; 'another is very passionate and demonstrative,

"let him go to the Primitive Methodists; another is very sober and conservative, let him go into the Established Church; and so let men distribute and classify themselves according to temperament and education, but let no man be foolish enough to quarrel with the world because he is not adopted as the pattern by which all other people are to be clipped and shaped." There is sound philosophy as well as true Christianity here. Too little prominence, possibly, is given to intelligent personal conviction as the basis of our sectarian relationships, but even our convictions are largely moulded by our temperament and education, and this does not all affect the principle laid down in this interesting passage.

In the arguments on the State Church, Mr. Washington, the educated Dissenting minister, has greatly the advantage. His is a well-drawn character. The son of a clergyman who has become a Nonconformist by strong conviction, and is prepared to defend his principles with good temper and intelligence. Perhaps Churchmen may say that full justice is not done to their arguments, and we must confess that their champion is himself very soon brought to see their weakness, much sooner probably than would be the case in any actual encounter. But, after all, the arguments are just those with which Church Defence Associations and their prophets have made us familiar, and we know not on what other grounds Churchmen are prepared to rest their case, except, indeed, those who put forward that theory of Coleridge's which, whatever be its merits or demerits, cannot be accepted as a vindication of the present state of things. These arguments might have been set forth with more plausibility, but they are, after all, a very fair representation of the position held by Conformists. We can only afford space for one example of the way in which Mr. Washington deals with them. He is replying to the argument drawn from the alleged paternal character which the State ought to sustain:—

"The State is an odd sort of father though," he said, "look at it which way you will; it seems to me that he could not have any existence apart from the will of his children; it seems also that every seven years the children have to re-arrange a good deal of the old gentleman's constitution; it seems still further that this cunning old gentleman shirks a good many of the duties which are commonly understood to attach to the parental function; for example, it is the duty of the parent to provide his children with shoes, but the old gentleman has never, so far as I am aware, set up a national shoemaker's shop; it is also the duty of a parent to provide his children with medical attendance, but I have never heard that our political father has established a drug and bolus warehouse, including leeches and tinctures. Now it does seem to me extremely odd that this old gentleman should be so ardently affectionate in one particular department of fatherly service, and yet should neglect so glaringly all other departments; no tallow-chandler in the world would behave so disgracefully."

"Ah, Mr. Washington, you should never drive an analogy on all fours," said I.

"That is true," he replied, "but you may expect a father to walk upon both his feet; now your State-father is one-legged, one-armed, one-eyed, one-eared; very fatherly on one side and very unfatherly on another, just like a man who would make a great fuss about having a tablecloth, but care nothing about providing a dinner."

"But the State may be like a father in one particular without being a father in others," I interposed.

"And therefore I should say it is no father at all," Mr. Washington answered. "If a man was brought before you on the charge of neglecting to feed his children, would you allow him to plead that though he might be unfatherly in one particular, he was very fatherly in another, for while he gave his children nothing to eat, he was always careful to see that their shoes were well soled? Would you allow him to escape on the plea that we should not drive an analogy on all fours?"

We need not say more to indicate our opinion that we have here a book of considerable freshness and interest. It is thoroughly readable.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The *Quarterly Review* is certainly an honour to the party it represents, and makes us frequently wish that the cause of progress was as faithfully and efficiently served. It has a difficult position to defend, but it makes a thoroughly gallant fight, and if vigour and ability alone were sufficient to secure a victory, would be pretty sure to maintain its ground. There are in the present number several articles of general interest, among which are an interesting sketch of the life and work of "Sir Walter Scott," the long delay in taking up the subject being justified by a reason which we commend to the attention of editors, some of whom have had less delicacy.—"It was manifestly impossible for Mr. Lockhart to print, 'in what might be called his own journal, a criticism of a work of which he was himself the author'; a careful and well-informed review of M. Guizot's *Memoirs*, in which the character of the French statesman is analysed with remarkable fairness and discrimination, and his doings in the matter of the Spanish marriages exposed in a trenchant and vigorous style; an entertaining and instructive paper on "Longevity and Centenarianism," and of course, a notice of the Queen's

book. But the articles which interest us most are those on ecclesiastical and political topics. Under the title of "Private Confession in the Church of England," the teaching and aims of the Ritualist party are discussed with considerable learning and ability, although the writer fails, in our judgment, to maintain his position that it "cannot be rightly treated as if it had added another to those great schools of religious thought, which, however divergent from each other, have long and happily co-existed in the bosom of the Reformed Church of England." It is easy to make out a strong case against any party in the Establishment, by insisting on certain points in the formularies which are opposed to its views, and making light of those which seem to sanction them; but such a mode of treatment neither convinces opponents nor satisfies impartial on-lookers. Indeed, if these divergent "schools of religious thought" have co-existed so happily, we see not why there should be such unwillingness to add another to their number, even though it may have struck a bolder path than some of its rivals. The writer on "Church Progress" congratulates the friends of the Establishment on the rapid advances it has made during the past thirty years, and on the great advantages which it enjoys, one of which we should have thought rather doubtful in its character, that no other form of worship is so acceptable to the non-religious portion of the population of our large towns. The paper, however, as a whole, shows a great deal of wisdom. It is admitted that there never was a time when the destiny of the Church depended more on her showing that she is equal to the work entrusted to her, and some of the reforms suggested appear to be judicious, from a Churchman's point of view. We are surprised to find the *Quarterly* advocating the retrenchment of the present Episcopal incomes as the only way of extending the Episcopate, and talking of Chapters as "birds that cannot fly." But it feels what others have not learned yet, that we are entering on a new era, as is pointed out by the writer of the article "What shall we do for Ireland?" who protests with great good sense against "a policy which utterly ignores the change it has wrought and assumes that the vehicle of State can go on just as heretofore, because we have only deepened the rut, but not diverted the track in which we are to move." It is extraordinary that a writer who has sagacity enough to see the mistake thus committed by others, should show so little judgment when he comes to propound practical measures himself. A man who can see nothing calling for legislative action in the relations between Irish landlords and their tenants; who, apparently forgetting that the prosperous Irish emigrants are our most dangerous foes, looks so hopefully on emigration as a remedy for existing evils, who thinks that the existence of the English Establishment in Ireland is not a grievance, but that the calls made on the Irish peasantry to support their own priesthood are, and who has nothing better to propose than endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy, only shows how little he knows of Ireland or the difficulties of the problem English statesmanship is called to solve. Our worst enemies could desire nothing better than to see us taking such a position and confessing that all we think it necessary or possible for us to do is to convert the priests into dependants of the British Government.

The silence of the *Edinburgh* on political subjects is surely significant. Of all parties, the Whigs are at present in the most difficult and awkward position, and it is perhaps wise for them to wait before committing themselves as to the policy of the future. Of one thing, however, they may be sure, that the days for winning office by Liberal professions are past, and that if they mean to hold their own place in the popular party they must show their fitness for it by deeds and not by words. In the absence of political papers the most reasonable and noteworthy article is that entitled "Two per Cent.," a very sensible and judicious review of our present financial position, pointing out the causes which have led to the extraordinary anomaly of so low a rate of discount accompanied with so great a difficulty in obtaining money. An equally able paper is that on "Liberal Education in England," in which the present classical system is somewhat fiercely assailed, and the necessity for the adoption of a different scheme of study enforced both by abstract reasoning and an appeal to the example of the Continental nations, whose middle-class education contrasts so favourably with our own. There are other interesting historical and literary papers, but none that call for particular comment.

The *North British* is always able, and the present number is one of even more than average excellence. The position of Ralph Waldo Emerson is discussed in a paper which is as liberal in its tone as it is vigorous and thoughtful in its spirit. It does not fail to point out his great faults, but freely recognises his originality, his transparency, which is the more remarkable and praiseworthy in an age of excessive reticence and cautious hypocrisy, his courage and independence, and the fertilising influence which will survive his inconclusive speculations. Some of Mr. Buckle's fallacies are exposed in a remarkable article on the Natural History of Morals, which exhibits great analytic skill and a perfect mastery of the subject. Under the title, "Italy in 1867," we have not only a careful estimate of the present condition and resources of the country, but also a condensed and valuable series of suggestions as to the way in which its strength may be consolidated, and its

prosperity developed. But the two most striking papers are those on "Population" and "The Social Sores of Britain." They treat of topics in some respects kindred to each other, and though there may be a great deal to qualify in both of them, they contain much that is worthy of the attention of the philanthropist and the patriot. There is so much of optimism amongst us, that even the one-sided and somewhat highly coloured picture drawn in the latter article will have its use. Things may not be quite so bad as the writer represents, but the facts to which he points are sufficiently staggering. How the Malthusian doctrines of the Essay on Population are to be reconciled with the lamentations of the writer on "The Social Sores of Britain" over the sunless and joyless lives of the multitudes doomed to perpetual spinsterhood, we leave the two authors to settle themselves. Probably the answer will be that early marriages abound in the class where they are least desirable, but after every allowance of this character has been made, their views cannot be easily harmonised.

The *Westminster Review* opens with an article on the "Dangers of Democracy," which we should scarcely have expected to find in its pages. The writer is deeply impressed with the vastness of the change made by the Reform Bill, and looks forward anxiously to the result. He points to the history of the colony of Victoria to show, what we suppose can hardly be doubted, that "it is possible for a tyrannical majority to acquire 'the art of governing so selfishly and immorally as 'to care for no other interest whatever but the advancement of their own pecuniary fortunes.' We have heard so much of this sort of thing in various quarters, that we might suppose that the Government of this country hitherto had been conducted on such lofty principles of unselfish patriotism and simple justice, as to lead us to regard with alarm the possibility of any deviation from them. For ourselves, while we do not suppose that the new electors are at all likely to be more selfish than their predecessors, we quite confess that there is some danger of their falling into the error indicated here—a very different one from that on which other prophets have dwelt—and relying too much on the action of the Government. But if so, it will be because they have been too facile pupils of the prophets of culture among us, whose aim seems to be to deprecate voluntary work, and call for State interference everywhere. The "Two Temporal Powers" form the subject of an interesting paper, in which the writer tells Englishmen to take out the beam from their own eye, if they would see clearly how to extract the mote from their neighbours. "When we ourselves cease to impose by force of law, a Protestant Establishment upon a Roman Catholic country, we shall prove by the most effectual of all means—that of example—our sincerity in condemning others who are maintaining by force the temporal power of their Church in opposition to the will and liberties of an entire people." There is nothing very new in the mode of dealing with the injustice of the Irish Church, but its true character is exhibited briefly but forcibly, and some of the sophistry employed to prevent action against it, cleared away in a decided and straightforward style. The only novelty is in the juxtaposition of the Irish and the Italian questions, out of which a point is made with considerable effect. There is an article on "Physiological Psychology" full of important facts, though not warranting the kind of conclusion to which the writer without distinctly stating it manifestly leans. The paper on the "Church in Scotland; its Relation to the People," points to some evidences of growing liberality, and urges that "if the Church is to become a living power, and to retain the element of good she has more or less consistently represented, if the thoughtful are to be brought into active sympathy with her institutions, and the masses reclaimed to her fold, there must be a decisive and speedy change—a change which will liberalise and broaden, and will remove a galling control."

The *London Quarterly Review* would command more influence if it had stronger political and ecclesiastical sympathies. Unfortunately Wesleyanism still cherishes strong faith in the *via media*, and the advocates of such a course have no little difficulty to make themselves heard in an era of conflict like this. In some respects, however, the *London Quarterly* is firm and decided enough. Nowhere are the tendencies of modern sacerdotalism more firmly and consistently opposed, while the great principles of the evangelical system are defended with considerable power, and at the same time with more breadth and liberality than outsiders would expect. Thus, in the present number, while "Liddon's Bampton Lectures" are reviewed with decided approbation, the writer does not fail to point out the evil tendency of the school to which Mr. Liddon belongs, and whose doctrines leaven even these lectures. "Archdeacon Denison, high, dry, business-like," the writer regards as the true type of the High Churchman. "All such men of devout spirit and high aspirations and noble intelligence as Mr. Liddon are, after all, only 'in a transitional state.' They are leading the way 'to that descent which conduces to dead orthodoxy, 'between which and real infidelity there is no discernible boundary line.' The conductors of the review are earnest, thoughtful, and highly cultured men, who are rendering valuable service in their own department. We should be glad to see them going down more

deeply to the roots of the errors against which they protest, but we are not insensible to the importance of the testimony they bear, and the influence they exert in opposition to some of the most pernicious tendencies of the day.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Week-day Sermons. By R. W. DALE, M.A. (London: Alexander Strahan.) These discourses have already appeared in *Good Words*, but they well deserve, both by their intrinsic merit and their adaptation for usefulness, to be preserved in this permanent form. They are week-day sermons, inasmuch as they deal with the common topics of every-day life; but, as Mr. Dale says in his preliminary remarks, there is no reason why they should not, and we would add, every reason why they should, be carefully read on Sundays. If, as he very pertinently asks, week-days are never thought about on Sundays, will not Sundays be forgotten on week-days? There can be little doubt that the proper influence of religious principle has been greatly diminished by the almost complete exclusion of these practical questions from the pulpit under the idea that they are not sufficiently spiritual for the time and place. Mr. Dale, in a very discriminating and forcible manner, points out the errors that are constantly committed in the use of this word spiritual, and insists on the mischievous results that have followed from the narrow and mistaken conceptions of Christian men upon the subject. Happily, there has of late been a great change in this respect, and such week-day sermons which bring God's truth into contact with the ordinary cares and labours of life, are rapidly taking the place of those dry theological disquisitions which once were only too prevalent. Mr. Dale does not depreciate, nor would any earnest and sensible Christian man depreciate, the value of sermons on those loftier and grander themes in which the soul is brought into communion with the Father of spirits, meditates on the infinite love of Christ, strives to penetrate more deeply into the mysterious glory of His atonement for sin: he only insists on the necessity of bringing spiritual principles to bear on the common work of the world, and these sermons are sufficient to show the value of such teaching. The topics are well selected, and in their treatment Mr. Dale exhibits all the skill of a wise and judicious pastor. He thinks clearly and writes forcibly; is not restrained by an undue deference to any conventional notions, but enunciates with decision and boldness the convictions which he has formed as the result of his own observation and experience. The freshness, the directness, the earnestness, and the practical good sense of these sermons must commend them to thoughtful men.

Personal Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia. By W. G. PALGRAVE. New Edition. (London: Macmillan.) Few more interesting books of travel have appeared for many years than these very striking pictures of life in a country hitherto comparatively little known to Europeans. Mr. Palgrave is a keen observer, and an interesting writer; he has not only an exciting and adventurous narrative to relate, but he knows how to clothe it with life and beauty. His book has already had a large circulation and achieved a deserved popularity. We are exceedingly glad to have it in this cheaper form, and are confident that it will be quite as attractive to the larger circle of readers to whom it is now introduced, as it has been to those to whom hitherto its perusal has necessarily been confined.

Representative Men, of Literature, Science, and Art. By E. WALFORD, M.A. (London: A. W. Bennett.) This is a beautiful gift-book, whose chief value consists in the photographs of eminent men by which it is enriched. Here we have portraits of Professor Airy, Ansdell and Faed, Browning, Dickens and Thackeray, Froude and Lord Lyttelton, Owen and Darwin, the Bishop of St. David's and Whewell, besides several others, all of them executed in a high style of art, and so far as we can judge from our knowledge of the men, admirable likenesses. There is nothing very remarkable in the brief sketches of the different lives by which the portraits are accompanied, but they serve to give a general outline of the principal events in the career of the men. When the writer wanders at all from the straight path of narrative and ventures on comment, as in respect to Lord Lyttelton's relation to the Church for example, he does not show us any remarkable wisdom, and we are therefore satisfied with the bare summary of facts which is all he generally gives.

Pulpit Echoes; or, Passages from Discourses and Expositions. By the Rev. J. MACFARLANE, LL.D. (London: James Nisbet and Co.) These are not complete discourses, but selected passages from various discourses delivered by the excellent author in the course of his ministry at Kincardine, Glasgow, and Clapham. We are told that "without his knowledge at first, two 'excellent members of the Glasgow and London congregations were in the habit of taking down verbatim, 'in short hand, such passages as impressed their own 'minds, and having written them fully out, kindly 'sent them to the preacher.' These he has revised, and added to them some extracts from earlier discourses at Kincardine, and the result is this elegant volume, which will be gladly welcomed by others beyond the congregations to whom they were originally addressed. Dr. Macfarlane is an able and eloquent preacher, as these 'Pulpit Echoes,' many of which are

full of tenderness and beauty, sufficiently attest. These 'incidental thoughts,' as he properly says, are not subjects for rigid criticism. They are the utterances of an earnest and loving heart, and as such we receive and commend them.

The Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland. Compiled and Edited by J. S. ROBERTS. With Original Illustrations. (London: F. Warne and Co.) The editor of this collection has made ballad poetry a study. He tells us that, "born in a rural district, where books 'were not plentiful, the cottage library consisting, in 'most cases, of a 'Brown's Commentary and Dictionary 'of the Bible,' a 'Book of Devotion,' a 'Pilgrim's 'Progress,' the 'Works of Robert Burns,' and 'Ralph 'Erskine,' a miscellaneous collection of songs in small 'books or in broadside, and a variety of the then 'popular 'cheap books,' &c." He has thus something very different from that perfunctory acquaintance with his subject which is all that can be gained from mere 'cramming' for the purpose of compiling a collection. Of course of this, as of all similar works, there will be great differences of opinion both as to what is omitted and what is inserted. All that need be said, however, is that the collection is rich and varied, and the publisher has done his best, by the style in which it is got up and the illustrations with which it is enriched, to make it thoroughly attractive.

Miscellaneous News.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, N. Number of patients for the week ending Jan. 18, 1,019, of which 321 were new cases.

A NEW ORATORIO.—Next Wednesday evening a new oratorio, founded on the story of "Ruth," will be performed in the Store-street Music-hall, by a carefully selected band of singers and instrumentalists. It is the work of a young composer who has come from Australia on purpose to bring it out here. It abounds in fresh and melodious airs, and displays otherwise very considerable talent. The subject is so essentially pastoral that it may be hard to make it pleasing to a public thirsting for the dramatic, but though Mr. Goldschmidt has failed in it, a more vigorous composer may succeed.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE AT THE WAR OFFICE.—An extraordinary statement has appeared in some of our contemporaries, to the effect that the War Office has made a present of seven hundred guineas to Mr. Williams, the Judge-Advocate, because he volunteered to defend the officers of the army against whom "serious charges were preferred for acts done by them during the rebellion of 1865." We should like to have some explanation of this statement. If the Government considers that the report of the commissioners sent out to Jamaica, and the legal proceedings instituted in virtue of that report, were alike unjustifiable, they are bound, in common fairness, openly to rescind the official censure which that report and those proceedings attached to the officers inculpated. The public, therefore, will with some curiosity await the answer to the question why the seven hundred pounds have been bestowed.—*Daily Telegraph*.

MILLIONAIRES.—Mr. Gladstone was compelled in his last Budget to mention the death of a private individual, Mr. Thornton, whose wealth was so enormous that the legacy duty perceptibly affected the national revenue. Mr. Thornton, however, left only 2,500,000*l.*, and the *Cambrian*, a respectable Welsh paper, declares that the property of the late Mr. Crawshaw, the ironmaster, the bulk of which is bequeathed to his youngest son, exceeds seven millions. If the statement is correct, of which we know nothing, but the *Cambrian* gives details, Mr. Crawshaw must have been the largest, or nearly the largest, holder of personalty in Europe. The Rothschilds are said to hold as family rather than individual property, and we question if outside that powerful clan there is a man in Europe whose spendable wealth, apart from his settled lands, much exceeds five millions, and there are probably not ten who reach that figure.—*Spectator*.

MR. LOWE ON MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—Mr. Lowe delivered a brilliant speech upon middle-class education, at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Philomathic Society on Wednesday night. He urged that the middle classes required more culture and elevation of morals, and that their education should not be an imitation of that of the higher classes. He denounced the old-fashioned system still in vogue of teaching dead languages, history, logic, and grammar as the alpha and the omega of education, arguing that the English language, English composition, French and German, the study of physical science, and pure mathematics were the most desirable and useful studies for a class who had to work for their living. In conclusion, he advised the middle class while statesmen were trying to give them their ancient rights in endowed schools and the universities, to combine and set up schools for themselves, like those originated and developed so successfully by Mr. Woodard, at which a good education could be had for thirty pounds a-year. Mr. Lowe was to attend an Educational Conference in the Town Hall at Liverpool yesterday.

CHEAP DINNERS.—The London Clerks' Club having been fairly launched, the start was celebrated on Tuesday night by a public dinner, at which Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P. presided. The association was formed in consequence of the dissatisfaction felt by a large number of City clerks at the prices

charged at some of the dining-rooms. The managers announce that they can supply a good lunch of cold meat, bread, and half a pint of ale or porter, with a satisfactory profit, at 6*d.*; and a substantial dinner of hot meat, vegetables, bread and cheese, with half a pint of ale or stout, at a price not exceeding one shilling. Only members, however, are admitted to the club, but the entrance fee is nominal, and the affair being one of limited liability, there is no further responsibility. A considerable number of members have already joined. The chairman heartily congratulated the directors upon the able manner in which they had commenced. They had only to go on as they had begun. He believed that the club would prosper. The rooms are at 132, Leadenhall-street.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF SIR MORTON PETO AND CO.—The case of the above bankrupts, which has been removed from Mr. Commissioner Holroyd's to Mr. Commissioner Winslow's Court, came before the Court of Bankruptcy on Friday, on an adjourned sitting for last examination. The accounts had only been filed that morning, but the bankrupts were not examined, as the official assignee required time to look over the voluminous papers and accounts. Mr. Linklater said he had tendered a claim for 6,000,000*l.*, upon which Mr. Lawrence remarked that the bankrupts still claimed 200,000*l.* from the London, Chatham, and Dover. The accounts show a total indebtedness of 658,000*l.*, and assets 786,500*l.*, thus disclosing a surplus; but these figures do not include the disputed claim of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The 12th March was fixed for the next sitting. The *Star* points out that it appears from these accounts that Sir Morton Peto's subscriptions and charities amounted to 23,000*l.*, while his house and personal expenses were 62,500*l.* "Looking at the huge balances in his favour, no one can rightly assert that Sir Morton was not justified in performing these liberal deeds, but how few men, even with large balances in their favour, have the heart to imitate his example!"

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A PARISH CHURCH.—On Sunday morning an extraordinary scene was enacted at the parish church of St. Nicholas. William Burrage, carpenter, and Esther Smith, spinster, both of Brighton, having been duly "asked in church" on three consecutive Sundays, repaired accompanied by the "best man" and a bridesmaid, in a cab to the church at eight o'clock in the morning named, to be "joined together in holy matrimony," several other "happy couples" having previously been "made one." Unfortunately—or, rather, fortunately for the would-be bridegroom—the Rev. J. D. Triggs, the officiating curate on the occasion, had been previously put in possession of some curious particulars, and on William and Esther presenting themselves the rev. gentleman was induced to ask the former if he was not already a married man? A negative reply being given, William was at once introduced to a female, the mother of four children, and asked if that was not his wife. The fact being still denied, certain "marriage lines" were produced, proving beyond all possibility of doubt that the mother of four children alluded to was none other than Mrs. William Burrage. The intended bride did not indulge in a fainting fit, but the consternation of those present not in the secret may be imagined. Of course the marriage was prohibited, and the parties left the church; and Mrs. Burrage having swooned on reaching the open air, her devoted husband, who was said to have resided with her until a very recent period, immediately procured a glass of water, with which he proceeded to bathe the face of his "better half." In the meanwhile Miss Esther Smith had regained the cab, and sat admiring the attentions paid by William to his wife from the window of the vehicle. Mrs. Burrage shortly revived, and left in the company of some friends, while Mr. Burrage made the best of his way out of the churchyard, amid the hootings of a considerable crowd who had assembled, and who followed him for some distance.—*Brighton Examiner*.

Gleanings.

Two garotters have been captured at Manchester, and committed for trial.

The Pope has conceded reform—having prohibited chignons, and issued an edict regulating the toilette of ladies in church.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests the desirableness of deaf and dumb hairdressers, so that the garrulity of the present race may be avoided.

One hundred and sixty-four persons were killed outright by horses or carriages last year in London, and it is presumed that no less than 1,476 were more or less injured.

In the six years, 1861-66, the railway companies of the United Kingdom paid no less than 1,378,167*l.* for legal and Parliamentary expenses. It exceeds 19,000*l.* a month.

A benevolent but eccentric old gentleman of Walworth went out on Thursday night and gave away over 400 pennies to the boys and girls in the back streets of the locality.—*South London Chronicle*.

A correspondent of the *Builder* recommends a few drops of rectified sulphuric ether put into the ear as a cure for neuralgic headache, and similar affections of the face, teeth, and jaws.

The first edition of the Queen's "Highland Tour" is said to have consisted of 150,000 copies, an un-

precedented number. They are nearly all sold, and will realise a net profit of 10,000l. at the least.

A witty lawyer, who from a humble station had become a peer of the realm, being asked why his arms were not emblazoned on the panels of his carriages, replied, "Because my carriages are older than my nobility."

Some French chemists have discovered a way of increasing the lighting power of gas sixty-fold—viz., by putting in the flame a small cylinder of magnesium. The value of the discovery, in regard to economy, will be understood when it is stated that it effects a saving of five-sixths of the present cost.

A hard frost is very fatal in London streets. During the late frost, when the streets were exceptionally slippery and dangerous, there were no less than 400 cases of accidents reported at the hospitals from this cause alone, some of them very serious.

A Quaker gentleman, riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady, decked with a profusion of jewellery, heard her complain of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl, as light as a cobweb, she exclaimed, "What shall I do to get warm?"—"I really don't know," replied the Quaker, solemnly, "unless she should put on another breast pin."

A PROFITABLE EXCHANGE.—The following paragraph, copied from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 23rd of November last, is suggestive of the comparative value of advertisements and Parliamentary reports in the antipodes:—"Parliament.—In consequence of a press of advertisements, we are compelled to hold over our report-in-chief of the proceedings yesterday in the Assembly."

THE NUMBER OF SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE is now thirty-eight, viz., three Emperors, the Sultan, the Pope, ten Kings, two Queens, six Grand-Dukes, five Dukes, and ten Princes. The oldest is the Pope, who is seventy-five. After him come the King of Prussia and the Duke of Anhalt, both of whom are over seventy. The average age of the European sovereigns is forty-four years, and twenty-two of them have already exceeded that age.

It is related that once upon a time Earl Russell, taking a cab from Palace-yard to Cheesem-place, gave the driver a sovereign for a shilling. When on the following day the man was identified, he was found to have invested the windfall in a pair of boots. "Some call them Wellingtons, my lord," said the fellow, "but I call them Russells." The earl pardoned his dishonesty for the sake of his wit.

THE IRISHMAN AND THE NEGRO.—Ex-Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, used to relate the following, which a correspondent avers has not been in print:—"In the old stage-coach days an Irishman was travelling in New England. Arriving late at the town where they were to spend the night, Pat discovered, to his dismay, that his only chance for sleep was to share the couch of a coloured brother. The natural repugnance of his race made him loth to accept the situation, but, being very tired, he submitted with as good a grace as possible. In the night some mischievous boys blackened his face. In the morning fifteen miles were to be travelled before breakfast. Our Celtic friend was awakened just in time to spring into the carriage as it was moving off. At their stopping place he found no convenience for washing. Stepping up to a glass to arrange his hair, he started back in horror, exclaiming, 'Be jabers, you've woke that dirty nagur, and left me fifteen miles behind!'"—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.—Meteorologists have laboured hard to verify the popular belief regarding the moon's influence on the weather; but their researches have generally led to negative results. Mr. Park Harrison, one of the latest and most persistent inquirers into the subject, has, however, just arrived at a more positive conclusion, one which is interesting as a matter of science, and curious because it is paradoxical. The collation of a large mass of observations has revealed the fact that, when the moon is at first and third quarter, the temperature at the earth's surface is respectively above and below a certain average, so that there is manifested a tendency in the moon to warm the earth at first quarter, and cool it at last quarter, slightly it is true, but still perceptibly. Now, at first quarter the sun has been shining a short time, and at last quarter a long time on the face of the moon turned towards the earth. Hence—and here is the paradox—the cool moon warms the earth, while the warm moon cools it. A perfectly philosophical explanation can, however, be given of the anomaly. The fact is that the moon, by warming the upper regions of the atmosphere, lightens or evaporates the clouds floating therein, the earth's heat is thus permitted to radiate and pass away into space, and the lower strata of the atmosphere in consequence become cooled. This effect reaches its maximum at the time of the moon's third quarter, and falls to its minimum at that of first quarter, and hence the comparatively high and low temperatures at these times.—*Once a Week*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BURT.—January 8, at Honor Oak Villa, Honor Oak, the wife of Mr. C. W. Burt, of a daughter.
ROBINSON.—January 16, at Hyde, near Manchester, the wife of the Rev. T. Robinson, B.A., of a son.
HALL.—January 16, at 164, Camden-road, N.W., the wife of Mr. Warren Hall, of a son.
LEADER.—January 17, at Sheffield, Mrs. R. E. Leader, of a daughter.
TURNER.—January 19, at No. 1, St. James's Villa, Walthamstow, the wife of B. B. Turner, of the Bank of England, of a son.
JONES.—January 20, at Bridgewater, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Jones, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAFFETY-STRAINGS.—December 23, in Toronto, by the Rev. T. F. Caldwell, P.D., assisted by the Rev. H. Lloyd, the Rev. George Graffety, of Guelph, to Miss Elizabeth M. Straings, of the same place.
UTTLEY-JOHNSON.—January 13, at the United Methodist Free Church, Farsley, by the Rev. J. G. Dawson, Mr. George Uttley, of Bradford, to Miss Sarah Johnson, of Todmorden.
COLE-WEST.—January 15, at the Congregational church, Christchurch, by license, by the Rev. John Woodward, Mr. John Cole, Sergeant Hants Constabulary, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jane West, of Bournemouth.
CUNDELL-MILLAR.—January 15, at the Baptist chapel, Abingdon, Berks, by the Rev. W. T. Rosevear, Mr. Walter Cundell, of Southampton, to Miss Lucy Ann Miller, of Oxford.
NIVEN-PITT.—January 15, at the Independent chapel, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, Mr. Thomas Niven, of Glasgow, to Mary Wilson, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Pitt, Chatham Cottage, Transmere Park, Birkenhead.
HAGUE-LEIGH.—January 16, at Heaton Mersey Chapel, by the Rev. A. Wilson, B.A., James D. Hague, of Heaton Moor, to Mary Jane Leigh, of Brinnington, daughter of the late Thomas Leigh, jun.
HALL-MELLOR.—January 16, at Barton Wesleyan chapel, by the Rev. James Chalmers, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Mellor, brother of the bride, Mr. W. Ellis Hall, of Oldham, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. John Mellor, Park Villas, Middleton.
MOORE-WATSON.—January 16, at South Parade Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. T. J. Guest, Frederick Albert, fourth son of Mr. Richard Moore, of Blackpool, formerly of Halifax, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Watson, Oxenhope, near Keighley.
ANDREWS-JACKLIN.—January 16, at the Congregational church, John-street, Royston, by the Rev. J. Blandford, of Herne Bay, Mr. Henry M. Andrews, of Littleton, Cambs, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. James Jacklin, of Royston.
RICHARDSON-WALKER.—January 20, at the Wesleyan chapel, Hunslet, by the Rev. J. W. Close, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Holbeck, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Walker, Parkfield-terrace, Hunslet.

DEATHS.

LINDSAY.—January 6, at his residence, Margate, Mr. John Lindsay, in his eighty-second year.
WHITTINGHAM.—January 7, at Hanley, Staffordshire, Mr. George Whittingham, aged fifty-nine years.
DOWNING.—January 15, at Cheltenham, where he had resided nearly forty years, James Downing, aged sixty-five. His religious life, his desire for usefulness, his ability to do good to others, his fearless advocacy of civil and religious liberty, and his wise and friendly counsel, had made his honoured name a "household word."
OFFOR.—January 16, at Hackney, having nearly completed her thirty-third year, Mehetabel, wife of Mr. Edward Offor, and second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hare, of Forest-hill, leaving an infant and three other children.
PRATT.—January 17, at Stroud, Gloucestershire, Mr. James Pratt.
SMITH.—January 17, aged fifty-one, Mr. Alderman Samuel Smith, of Malborough-place, Little Horton-lane, Bradford.
DRAKEFORD.—January 19, at the Parsonage, Marple-bridge, Derbyshire, aged forty-four, the Rev. Samuel Drakeford, the greatly beloved pastor of the Independent church. Such was the esteem in which he was held that the people consider they have sustained an irreparable loss.
KING.—January 21, suddenly, most deeply lamented, Mr. James King, of the firm of Messrs. J. and J. King, Princess-street, Norwich, aged sixty-four years.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 22.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Notes issued | £36,080,930 | Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities | £ 984,900 |
| | | Gold Coin & Bullion | £1,080,930 |
| | £36,080,930 | | £12,080,930 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,583,000 | Government Securities | (inc. dead weight annuity) £14,269,046 |
| Reserve | £2,283,394 | Other Securities | £16,810,988 |
| Public Deposits | £3,251,923 | Notes | £12,212,050 |
| Other Deposits | £2,694,575 | Gold & Silver Coin | £1,119,983 |
| Seven Day and other Bills | £69,173 | | |
| | £44,413,065 | | £44,413,065 |

Jan. 23, 1868. FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, January 20.

There was a small supply of English wheat to this morning's market, the condition of which was very indifferent. There was an improvement in the tone of the trade from last week, and the rates of this day's night were fully supported for all fair samples. Factors demanded fully late rates for all sorts of foreign, which met a retail demand. Barley, beans, and peas unchanged in value. Notwithstanding the arrival of foreign oats for the week is small, the demand for this article has continued exceedingly slow, and the sales have been quite in retail to necessitous buyers, at about the current terms of this day week.

CURRENT PRICES.

| | Per Qr. | | Per Qr. |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| | s. d. | | s. d. |
| WHEAT— | | PEAS— | |
| Essex and Kent, | | Grey | 42 to 44 |
| red, old | 73 to 76 | Maple | 40 to 47 |
| Ditto new | 65 to 74 | White | 45 to 48 |
| White, old | 72 to 76 | Bollers | 45 to 48 |
| new | 67 to 77 | Foreign, white .. | 44 to 46 |
| Foreign red | 69 to 74 | | |
| white | 72 to 78 | RYE | 43 to 45 |
| BARLEY— | | | |
| English malting .. | 85 to 86 | OATS— | |
| Chevalier | 89 to 87 | English feed | 26 to 33 |
| Distilling | 87 to 41 | potatoes | 30 to 35 |
| Foreign | 84 to 36 | Scotch feed | 26 to 31 |
| MALT— | | potatoes | 30 to 35 |
| Pale | — to — | Irish black | 24 to 27 |
| Chevalier | — to — | white | 24 to 27 |
| Brown | 50 to 57 | Foreign feed | 24 to 28 |
| BEANS— | | | |
| Ticks | 40 to 43 | FLOUR— | |
| Harrow | 41 to 44 | Town made | 59 to 64 |
| Small | — to — | Country Marks .. | 49 to 51 |
| Egyptian | 43 to 43 | Norfolk & Suffolk | 47 to 49 |

BREAD.—LONDON, Saturday, January 18.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; household ditto, 7½d. to 9½d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, January 20.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 4,999 head. In the

corresponding week in 1867 we received 9,510; in 1866, 8,928; in 1865, 8,695; in 1864, 1,713; in 1863, 2,696; in 1862, 797; and in 1861, 598 head. The supply of foreign stock here to-day's was unusually scanty, but in fair average condition. Sales progressed slowly, at about last week's quotations. Fresh up from our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts were limited, but the quality of most breeds was prime. The supply from Scotland was tolerably good; from Ireland, less extensive than of late. Nearly all breeds moved off slowly. Nevertheless, no quotable change took place in prices. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 1,250 Scots, shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; from Scotland, 462 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 270 oxen, cows, &c. Although the show of sheep was very moderate, the inquiry for all breeds was heavy, nevertheless, in some few instances prices advanced 2d. per 8lbs. The best Downs and half-breeds sold at from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lbs. A few very inferior house lambs were on sale at 3½s. per head. Calves—the supply of which was limited—moved off slowly, at a slight advance in prices, viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The demand for pigs was heavy, at late rates—from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

| | s. d. | | s. d. |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Inf. coarse beasts | 3 4 to 3 6 | Prime Southdown | 4 10 to 5 0 |
| Second quality | 3 8 to 4 0 | Lambs | 0 0 to 0 0 |
| Prime large oxen | 4 2 to 4 6 | Lge. coarse calves | 4 4 to 4 8 |
| Prime So. &c. | 4 8 to 5 0 | Prime small .. | 4 10 to 5 0 |
| Coarse inf. sheep | 3 4 to 3 8 | Large hogs .. | 3 4 to 3 8 |
| Second quality | 3 10 to 4 2 | Meatm. porkers | 3 10 to 4 2 |
| Pr. coarse woolled | 4 4 to 4 8 | | |

Suckling calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 25s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, January 20.

These markets are seasonably well supplied with each kind of meat. Trade, generally speaking, is heavy, at our quotations. Last week's imports into London were 50 packages from Harlingen, 9 from Rotterdam, and 11 from Gluckstadt.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

| | s. d. | | s. d. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Inferior beef | 2 10 to 3 2 | Inf. mutton .. | 2 10 to 2 8 |
| Middling ditto | 3 4 to 3 6 | Middling ditto | 3 10 to 4 0 |
| Prime large do. | 3 8 to 4 0 | Prime ditto .. | 4 2 to 4 4 |
| Do. small do. | 4 2 to 4 4 | Veal | 3 10 to 4 0 |
| Large pork .. | 3 10 to 4 0 | Lamb | 0 0 to 0 0 |
| Small pork .. | 3 10 to 4 0 | | |

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Last week's quotations are now barely maintained. Pines and grapes are quite sufficient for the demand. Among the latter are good samples of Lady Downes' seedling and Muscats. Pears comprise Ne Plus Meuris, Easter Beurre, and Jean de Witte. St. Michael oranges are still arriving in fine condition. Apples comprise the usual varieties in season. The supply of chestnuts is but limited; those for planting are likely to be scarce. Spanish hazel nuts for planting fetch 16s. per bushel. Potatoes have not altered in price since our last report. Asparagus still realises fair prices. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, cyclamens, Chinese primulas, pelargoniums, mignonette, early tulips, hyacinths, poinsettia pulcherrima, and roses.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Jan. 20.—Our market Continental markets are reported easier, and the demand on London for Belgians and Bavarians has fallen off with the decrease of imports. New York advices to the 9th inst. report the market as flooded with Bavarian and other foreign hops, causing prices to decline 45 cents. per lb., first importations having realised 65 cents. Mid and East Kent, 6l. 15s., 6l. 15s. to 10l. 10s.; World of Kent, 6l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.; Sussex, 6l. 6s. to 6l. 15s.; Farnham 8s., 8l. 15s. to 10l.; Bavarians, 4l. 10s., 5l. 1s. to 7l.; Belgians, 8l. 15s., 4l. 4s. to 4l. 15s.; yearlings, 5l. 10s., 6l. to 6l. 15s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 20.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 846 firkins butter, and 4,339 hales bacon; and from foreign ports, 18,719 casks, &c., butter, and 33 hales bacon. But little good Irish now for sale; the market is pretty well cleared of such. Foreign met a good sale, though fine Dutch declined 4s. per cwt. The bacon market ruled dull, and prices declined about 1s. per cwt. Lard sold at an advance of 2s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 20.—Fair supplies of potatoes are on sale at these markets. The transactions have been on a moderate scale, at our quotations. Last week's import consisted of 60 sacks from Boulogne, 147 bags 108 tons Dunkirk, 50 tons Erfurt, 346l. Rouen, 80 Caen, and 41 tons from Jersey. Regents, 120s. to 170s. per ton; flukes, 130s. to 170s.; rocks, 100s. to 130s.; French, 80s. to 90s.

SEED, Monday, Jan. 20.—The demand for seeds continues languid; and the amount of business is small. The quality of the new English crop does not improve, and fine samples are exceptional. White seed is in small supply, and commands higher values. Trefols are more inquired for, without change in value.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 20.—The wool market continues in a very depressed state, and prices are gradually receding. The inquiry for export is very limited. There is a good supply on offer, and stocks are on the increase.

OIL, Monday, Jan. 20.—There has been a fair demand for linseed oil, both on the spot and for delivery. For rape oil the demand is without improvement. Olive oils have been held more firmly, and the demand for coconut oil has improved. Palm oil has been neglected.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 20.—There is only a moderate business doing in our market. Prices, however, are supported. P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 43s. 8d.; to 43s. 6d. per cwt.

COAL, Monday, Jan. 20.—Market heavy in anticipation of a large arrival for next day. Haswell 19s., Lambton 19s., East Hartlepool 18s. 3d., Kelloes 17s., Hartley's 15s. 9d. Fresh ships, 30; at sea, 12s.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have over and over again proved the best friends to persons afflicted with ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas, and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of this ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's alternative pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity, and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardised by the local ailment. Bad legs, old age's great grievance, are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing him from the nutritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded, when weakening diseases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decrepitude.

Advertisements.

UNITED SUNDAY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

FRIENDS OF RELIGION AND TEMPERANCE, please to HELP us, generously and promptly, in order to CARRY MR. JOHN ABEL SMITH'S AMENDED BILL INTO LAW.
JOHN GARRETT, D.D., Chairman, &c.
14, Salisbury-square, London, E.C.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
Maidland Park, Havering-hill, N.W.
Instituted May 10th, 1788; Incorporated 1848.
For Children of both Sexes from any part of the Kingdom.

PATRON.
Her Majesty the QUEEN.
Their R. H. the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES.
A GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th January next, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, to receive the Annual Report and the Auditors' Report, to appoint the several Officers and Auditors for the year ensuing, to consider recommendations to alter the bye-laws as stated in the balloting-paper, and to elect Thirty Children—viz., Ten Girls and Twenty Boys.

The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and the Poll will be closed at Two precisely, after which hour no votes can be received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 58, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

3,469 Children have been received since its formation.

1,234 have been admitted since 1847.

94 were received into the Schools in 1867.

368 are now under the care of the Charity.

598 will be the number after the present Election.

Contributions are urgently needed, and will be thankfully received.

Annual Subscription for One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Donation for One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s.; the votes increasing in proportion to the contribution.

Persons subscribing on the day of Election will be entitled to vote on that occasion.

PROTESTANT UNION, for the BENEFIT
of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of PROTESTANT
MINISTERS of ALL DENOMINATIONS.

DIRECTORS.

Revs. Dr. TIDMAN, Dr. ANGUS, Dr. HALLEY, JOHN STOUTON, ROBERT ASHTON, JOHN KENNEDY, A.M.

This Society affords the most advantageous medium, through which ministers, by the payment of an annual premium, can secure a proportionate annuity for their Widows, or an equivalent advantage for their Children.

At the recent valuation the premiums of all members, admitted prior to January 1st, 1866, were reduced 20 per cent.

Communications may be addressed to the Secretary *pro tem*, the Rev. CHARLES FOX VARDY, at the Office, 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C., where attendance is given every Tuesday and Friday, from eleven till one o'clock.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, N.

Twenty eminent Physicians and Surgeons give their services gratuitously. Patients are admitted free.

A WARD is CLOSED for want of Funds. £2,000 would complete the purchase and furnishing of the New Hospital and provide treble the number of FREE BEDS for the SICK POOR.

F. SMITH, Esq., Hon. Secretary.
GEORGE REID, Secretary.

A NONCONFORMIST MINISTER, M.A.
(London), with honours in B.A., is desirous of entering into an ENGAGEMENT as PRIVATE TUTOR, or as tutor in Classics, Mathematics, &c., in a first-class school.
Address, M.A., "Briton Office," Bank-buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**SEASIDE (Education at the).—The Rev. W. N. PORTER and Mr. JOHN STEWART will have a FEW VACANCIES at WEST HILL HOUSE, HASTINGS, after the Christmas Vacation. In the last three years their pupils have obtained from the Cambridge University, at the Local Examinations, 24 certificates—26 Junior and 8 Senior.
An ASSISTANT-MASTER WANTED.**

SOUTH COAST.—EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and Bournemouth.
This establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, assisted by thoroughly efficient Masters, will REOPEN (D.V.) on FRIDAY, January 24th.
Terms moderate. References to Parents of Pupils.

SOUTHPORT, BERKELEY HOUSE SCHOOL, LEICESTER-STREET.
JAMES COLLIER, B.A., Principal.
Thorough training for commercial pursuits. Gentlemanly home.
Terms, &c., on application.

ROSE-HILL SCHOOL, BOWDON, near Manchester.
The school WILL MEET on MONDAY, January 27th, 1869, at three p.m.
THEOPHILUS D. HALL, M.A., Head-Master.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM.

Is confidently commended to the notice of Parents in quest of a comfortable Home, with an accomplished Education for their daughters. Careful Religious Training is combined with the highest Mental Culture.

PROFESSORS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| English Literature . . . | Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR. |
| Botany . . . | Professor BENTLEY. |
| Globes and Natural Science . . . | Rev. JACKSON SMITH, M.A. |
| Music, Theory, &c. . . | JOHN BLACKLEY, Esq. |
| Do. Piano, &c. . . | Herr LOUIS DIEHL. |
| Singing . . . | JAMES COWARD, Esq. |
| Drawing and Painting . . . | R. W. BURNES, Esq. |
| Geology and Biblical Studies . . . | Rev. J. W. TODD. |
| French Language . . . | Dr. MANDROU. |
| German Language . . . | Dr. SCHINZEL. |

References—Parents of Pupils and Clergymen.

For Particulars, address the Principal, Mrs. TODD.

BLACKPOOL, COLLEGE HOUSE SCHOOL, QUEEN'S-SQUARE.
PRINCIPAL—Mr. JAMES CROMPTON. Assisted by six Masters and Professors.

In addition to careful mental and moral training, the pupils enjoy the advantage of seaside residence and the comforts of home.

Extract from Report of the Examiner, Rev. E. Lewis, B.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.:—

"The result of this examination shows that Mr. Crompton must be a most efficient teacher of youths, and that by his remarkable skill in this work he not only benefits those who are entrusted to his care, but the country to which they belong."

REMARKS.—Rev. Alexander Raleigh, D.D.; Rev. James Spence, D.D.; Rev. Andrew Red, B.A. St. Leonard's; John Cressley, Esq., Halifax; Henry Lee, Esq., Manchester.

Prospectuses with References to Parents, Examiner's Report, Prize List, &c., on application.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL
MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.
SECOND MASTER: EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A.

TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 60 guineas.

The Next TERM will COMMENCE on Saturday, the 25th January.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, Middlesex.

Head-Master and Chaplain—Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A.

Mathematical Master—A. CONNOL, M.A.

Master of Foreign Languages—Professor REINHARDT.

This School is situated 10 miles from London, and can now be reached by railroad from King's Cross.

The first Session of 1868 will begin on Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Prospectuses with reports of recent examinations, may be obtained from the Head-Master, at the School, or from the Rev. G. Smith, D.D., Hon. Sec., Congregational Library, Finsbury, E.C.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, LANSDOWNE-HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.)

Conducted by the Misses MIALI, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.

A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils.

STONEGATE SCHOOL, LEICESTER.

Mr. FRANKLIN'S SCHOOL will REOPEN on TUESDAY, Jan. 21. The terms for Boarders are Forty, Fifty, or Sixty Guineas per annum, according to age.

Thirty boys from this School have lately passed Public Examinations; some, the Matriculation Examination of the University of London; others, both as Junior and Senior Candidates, the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

LANDAUF HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.
Principal—W. E. F. JOHNSON, M.A. Trin Coll.

Pupils are prepared for Business, the Professions, and the University. Applications for terms to be made to the above address.

N.B.—During the last six years, fifty-one Certificates have been obtained by Pupils who have passed the Cambridge Local Examinations.

**EDUCATION in GUERNSEY.—The Rev. U. B. RANDALL, M.A., Pastor of the English Congregational Church, wishes to RECEIVE into his family TWO or THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN for Education at Elizabeth College. All the advantages of a first-class Classical and Mathematical School are offered by this College. Private instruction if desired.
Prospectus and Terms on application.**

FOREST HOUSE, WOODFORD, N.E.
The School REOPENS on WEDNESDAY, January 22.

Prospectuses sent on application to the Principal, G. F. H. Sykes, B.A. There are a few Vacancies.

WANTED, TWO ASSISTANTS—SHOP.
MAN and YOUTH for the counting-house (living in the neighbourhood preferred). Apply to J. W. McLellan, leather merchant, 47, Lambeth-walk, London, S. Price list free by post to the trade.

**WANTED, as APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPERY, a well-educated YOUTH, about fifteen. Moderate Premium required.
Apply to R. H. Chilton, Surrey House, Farnham, Surrey.**

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An Architect and Surveyor wishes to take an OUT-DOOR ARTICLED PUPIL. He must be well-educated and have an aptitude for drawing.
Address, X. Y., care of Mr. Calow, 1, South-place, Finsbury, E.C.**

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a YOUNG LADY as APPRENTICE to the MANTLE SHOWROOM.
Apply to Alfred Adderly, 59, Market-place, Leicester.**

**CHURCH ORGAN.—FOR SALE, a powerful and rich toned CHURCH ORGAN, having two rows of keys, pedal organ, &c., containing twenty-two stops, and enclosed in a handsome Gothic case, &c., &c.
Apply to Mr. Hedgeland, organ manufactory, 117, Gower-street, London, W.C.**

A WONDROUS CHRISTMAS SHILLINGSWORTH.—MAHOMET'S COFFIN FLOATING in the AIR.—SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS & IN HOME, daily presented in Prof. or Pepper's Original Entertainment, founded on FANADAY'S RESEARCHES; distinguishing pure Science from the unreal, as exemplified in the pretended Manifestations.—The pathetic Story of the BABES in the WOOD, with Optical Effects recited by Mr. Damer Cape.—Matthew's Modern Magic.—The Indian Juggler, Dugwar.—CLEW KENWELL EXPLOSION, photographed by V. Heath. Amusing VENTRILOQUISM, by Mdlle. Cavalho.—EXPLORATION of ABYSSINIA, by James Baines Esq.—Paris Exhibition; Machine-made Jewellery, shown by Mr. Edwin W. Streeter, Conduit-street.—The Automatic Lookard.—Open from Twelve to Five and Seven to Ten.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

CONFIDENTIAL NEGOTIATIONS and the Settlement of Fire Losses undertaken by the undersigned on behalf of Insurance Companies.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED or investigated on behalf of Shareholders.

Every description of Insurance business transacted by

MORELL THROBOLD,

(20 years with the Union, 1714.)

County Chambers, 14, Cornhill, and 78, Lombard-street.

MR. COOKE BAINES, RAILWAY COMPENSATION VALUER, &c.
No. 106, Cheap-side, E.C.

Having the Plans and Books of Reference of the various Metropolitan Railways and other Public Works, Mr. Baines will be happy to supply on application every information respecting them.

PROPERTY SURVEYED AND VALUED.

Money obtained to any amount on Freehold or Leasehold Securities.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per Cent., declared on the 15th instant, IS PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Office of the Company, No. 61, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C., between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE SCOTT FREEMAN,

Secretary.

January 20, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 355, Strand, London.

CHAIRMAN—EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S.

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS.

1. POLICIES BECOME PAYABLE DURING LIFETIME.
2. Indisputability after three years.
3. Facility for continuance and non-forfeiture of Policies.
Prospectuses and every information on application to HENRY SUTTON, F.R.S., Secretary.

N.B.—DISTRICT AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 48, MOORGATE-STREET, E.C.
FOUNDED ANNO DOMINI, 1843.

Chairman, WILLIAM MCARTHUR, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

The following figures show the position of the "STAR," from which it will be seen that it is one of the most secure and valuable Offices in which to make family provision.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total Policies Issued | 17,000 |
| Annual Income | £185,000 0 0 |
| Total Claims Paid | 570,000 0 0 |
| Bonuses Distributed | 278,804 11 4 |
| Reserve or Assurance Fund | 700,000 0 0 |

Applications on the business of the Office to be made to

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office:—37, Moorgate-street, London.

Branch Office:—59, Piccadilly, Manchester.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Brassey, Esq., Great George-street, Westminster.
Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Woodford.
Thomas Lambert, Esq., Short-street, Lambeth.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Woodford.

Alfred T. Bowser, Esq., Cromwell House, Hackney.

John Cook, Esq., Cambridge Heath.

Philip Grollin, jun., Esq., 11, Clement's-lane, E.C.

James Paget, Esq., Nottingham.

J. Ebenezer Saunders, Esq., F.G.S., Finsbury-circus.

Edward Swift Stillwell, Esq., 25, Barbican.

John Carvell Williams, Esq., 3, Sergeants'-inn.

MODERATE RATES of Premiums—especially for young lives. BONUSES have been declared in 1850, 1853, and 1856.

POLICIES made payable during lifetime.

INVALID AND SECOND-CLASS LIVES insured on a new principle.

ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money
Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

PARTRIDGE AND COOPER
(Late PARTRIDGE and COZENS),
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

192, FLEET-STREET (Corner of Chancery-lane).

Carriage Paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s.

NOTE PAPER, Cream or Blue, 3s., 4s., 5s., and 6s. per ream.

TINTED LINED NOTE (Five Colours), for Home or Foreign Correspondence, 5 quires for 1s. 6d., or 5s. 6d. per ream. Envelopes to match, 1s. per 100.

ENVELOPES, Cream or Blue, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. per thousand.

THE TEMPLE ENVELOPE, high inner flap 1s. per 100, or 9s. 6d. per 1,000.

CHEAP ENVELOPES for CIRCULARS, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per 1,000.

STRAW PAPER—Improved quality, 2s. and 3s. 4d. per ream.

FOOLSCAP, Hand-made Outsides, 8s. 6d. per ream.

BLACK-BORDERED NOTE, 4s. and 5s. 6d. per ream.

BLACK BORDERED ENVELOPES, 1s. per 100—Super-thick quality.

COLOURED STAMPING (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved from 5s. Monograms, two letters, from 5s.; three letters, from 7s. Business or Address Lists from 2s.

SERMON PAPER, plain, 4s. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d.

SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms. GOOD COPY BOOKS, superfine cream paper, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen. Universal System do., with engraved head lines, 1s. 4d. and 2s. 9d. per doz.

Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, Portrait Albums, &c., post free.

(ESTABLISHED 1841.)

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Act, 1862," kept in stock. Share certificates Engraved and Printed. Official seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONO-
GRAPHY.—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for 21 ls. the Perfect Course of Lessons.

London: 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, and

SCHOOLS, from 20s. to 50s. per sitting. Cottages, Stables, and Emigrants' Houses, all portable, and in Wood and Iron.—S. Dyer, 99, Euston-road, London, N.W.

LONDON,
SHIRLEY'S
TEMPERANCE
HOTEL,
27, Queen-square, Bloomsbury

SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
Beds from 1s. 6d. per Night.

SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL
For Home Comfort.

SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL
not only speaks for itself, but hundreds of Visitors from all parts of Her Majesty's dominions have left most favourable Testimonials in the Visitors' Book, which is constantly on the coffee-room table.

SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
The motto of which is, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."
LONDON: 27, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

COOPER COOPER and CO. beg to intimate that they are now **SELLING TEA** of this year's growth, 1867-8. This is the first picking (the May picking of the present year), and it unquestionably the finest tea the world produces.—50, King William-street, London-bridge, and 63, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

COOPER COOPER and CO., 50, King William-street, London-bridge, and 63, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., have determined to furnish a complete and satisfactory answer to the universal question, "Where can we get really good tea?" The recent reductions in the duty, coupled with an enormous increase in the imports, have made tea so cheap that the choicest black tea the world produces can be sold to the public at a price which is so low as to render the sale of inferior qualities unnecessary. When the best black tea can be bought at three shillings a pound, it does seem unwise to buy poor, washy, tasteless tea at a few pence a pound less money. Cooper, Cooper, and Co. have therefore resolved to avoid all second or third class tea, and to confine their business to high-class tea alone. It is well known that all high-class teas are those which are gathered in early spring, when the leaves are bursting with succulence: these are first-crop teas, full flavoured, rich, and juicy; whereas low price teas are gathered, or rather raked from under the trees in autumn, when the leaves are withered, dry, and aspid. The difference between first crop teas and inferior descriptions is something marvellous when tasted side by side—the one brisk, pungent, and juicy; the other stale, flat, and insipid. There is a great difference even in first-crop tea, some chops possessing much more strength and a finer flavour than others. There are also several varieties, the most esteemed being Souchong, Monong, and Kyshow Congous. These three classes, when really fine, are beyond compare the best of all teas; and of these three Kyshow stands pre-eminent as a prime among teas. Now, it must not for one moment be assumed that the teas ordinarily sold bearing those titles are these teas, pure and simple in their integrity. A small portion of some of them is sometimes used in the manufacture of that incongruous mixture which is so frequently recommended by the unskilled and inexperienced dealer; but we venture to assert that pure unmixed tea can with difficulty be obtained even by those to whom price is no object. In fact, indiscriminate mixing of tea destroys those fine and subtle qualities which distinguish one growth from another, and it would not be more unwise to spoil vintages of choice wines by blending them together haphazard, and thus bringing the combination down to a dead level of mediocrity, that it is to ruin all distinctness of character by a heterogeneous confusion of qualities in tea; but as Cooper, Cooper, and Co. sell no other article of any description, they are enabled to keep in stock every variety that is at all esteemed by connoisseurs, and to sell them in their integrity as imported from China.

Cooper, Cooper, and Co. claim for their system of business another feature, viz., that there can be no mistake in the price or quality of any tea bearing their name on the wrapper or parcel, as they pledge themselves to sell first-crop tea only at their warehouses.

There are eight classes of superior black tea, each of these Cooper, Cooper, and Co. will sell pure and unmixed at one uniform price of three shillings a pound, and there is no better black tea. There are five classes of superior green tea; each of these Cooper, Cooper, and Co. will sell pure and unmixed at one uniform price of four shillings a pound, and there is no better green tea.

LIST OF CHOICE TEAS—BLACK.

1. The finest Lapsang Souchong, 3s. a lb. This tea is exquisitely delicate in flavour, silky on the palate, and one of the finest teas ever imported into England.
2. The finest Monong Congou, 3s. a lb. This is ripe, lemon-melon flavoured tea, abounding in strength and quality.
3. The finest Kyshow Congou (the prince of teas), 3s. a lb. This is brisk, rich, true P-koe Souchong-flavoured tea, perfect in strength, perfect in quality, beautifully manipulated, full of flower; a tea to sip, to dwell upon, to turn over on the palate as an alderman does his turtle; suitable for the drawing-room, the boudoir, the cottage, the palace, the toiling millions as well as the upper ten thousand; the former cannot drink a more economical tea, the latter, with all their wealth, cannot buy better tea.
4. The finest Assam Congou, 3s. a lb. This is very strong tea, of Indian growth, draws a deep red liquor, is very pungent, a little coarse, but drinks full in the mouth. It is quite a distinct class of tea, rather peculiar, and not appreciated by all; in fact, to like it requires an acquired taste.
5. The finest Oolong, 3s. a pound. This is high burnt, very pungent tea, and is an especial favourite with the tea-drinking public in America, among whom it is more esteemed than in England; in fact, the Americans drink hardly any other tea. It draws a pale liquor, and resembles green tea in many respects.
6. The finest Canton scented Pekoe, 3s. a lb. This is a fine, wiry leaf, strongly scented tea, of peculiar piquancy and sharpness of flavour, and is frequently used to fetch up the flavour of second-class teas. It is more frequently used as a curiosity, and as an experiment than by the tea-drinking public; it is, in fact, a fancy tea.
7. The finest Foo Chow scented Pekoe, 3s. a lb. This is a small, closely twisted leaf, scented with jessamine flower. When infused, it exhales a rich and fragrant perfume, which is perhaps less grateful to the palate than to the other senses.
8. The finest scented Caper, 3s. a lb. This is a small, shotty leaf, very compact and heavy, drinks very brisk and pungent. It is rather a pibesian tea, but is occasionally tried by diligent seekers after excellence, who at last settle down to the "Princely Kyshow."

LIST OF FINE GREEN TEAS.

9. The finest Moyune Hyson, 4s. a lb. This tea is delicately fine. Its flavour resembles that of the oswalip, and the colour of the infusion is marvellously like cowslip wine. It possesses the finest flavour of all green teas. It is principally consumed in Russia.
10. The finest Young Hyson, 4s. a lb. This is a small,

compact leaf, and the really fine (such as Cooper Cooper and Co. sell) is exceedingly strong, and of a very fine almond flavour.

11. The finest Moyune Gunpowder, 4s. a lb. This tea is much esteemed in England. It is brisk, high-burnt flavour, shotty in leaf, and heavy; it is not so fine or so pure in flavour as Hyson, but its great strength renders it a favourite with many.

12. The finest Ping Suey Gunpowder, 4s. a lb. This is very small in the leaf, very handsome and compact, resembles pin heads, but is not so pungent in liquor as Moyune Gunpowder.

13. The finest Imperial, 4s. a lb. This is a large knotty leaf tea, very strong, but not much in flavour; but when really fine is sought after by the curious.

No other price for green tea.

There are other classes of tea, but these are the choicest and best. Cooper, Cooper, and Co. recommend consumers to try the first four on the list—Souchong, Monong, Kyshow, and Assam. By having a small parcel of each of these they will be enabled to judge for themselves and select the flavour suitable to their taste, and then by sending for the one approved of by number, they may always rely upon having exactly the same character of tea.

Cooper, Cooper, and Co. sell any quantity, from a quarter of a pound upwards. They have original packages of all these teas—the black in chests of about ninety pounds; in half-chests, about forty pounds; and catty boxes, holding about twenty pounds each. These are lined with lead, and will keep the tea good and fresh for a very long period. Cooper, Cooper, and Co.'s prices are for net cash only, without discount.

Cooper, Cooper, and Co., in offering teas at these prices, must rely for success on a very large amount of public support. They charge only a small commission on the prices actually paid to the importers, and rely on their thorough knowledge of the trade to select such teas only as the public will approve of; and they rely on the appreciation of the public to support their endeavours. Cooper, Cooper, and Co. will charge three pence a package (of any size) for delivering their teas within five miles of the Royal Exchange, or at any of the railway stations in London, thus putting all on an equality, those who send for their tea and those who require it sent.

As Cooper Cooper, and Co.'s prices are net at their warehouses, this system of charging for delivery cannot fail to approve itself to the public. If teas in small parcels can be delivered free at any distance there must be a proportionate profit charged for it, and this is charged on all the tea sold. Cooper, Cooper, and Co. make one uniform charge for delivery, as the expense to them is the same in delivering a small parcel of tea as a large one.

Cooper, Cooper, and Co. forward their teas to all parts of the world on receipt of Post-office orders or bankers' drafts for the amount, including three pence for delivery at the railway station; but Cooper, Cooper, and Co. do not pay railway carriage. As their prices are fully ninepence a pound under the prices usually charged for teas of a lower character, the item of railway carriage cannot be of importance to those living in the country.

Cheques to be crossed, "National Provincial Bank of England."

TEA.—The HOUSEHOLD TEA COMPANY supply FAMILIES at WHOLESALE PRICES with the best Two Shilling Tea and the Finest Half-Crown Tea that can be procured in London. Orders forwarded on receipt of P.O.O. or Stamps; if for Twenty Pounds Tea, carriage free.

CLARANCE and Co., Managers, 153, CANNON-STREET, near London-bridge.

JAVA SOUCHONG.—The HOUSEHOLD TEA COMPANY warrant their JAVA SOUCHONG to be the

Finest Tea ever sold at 2s. 3d. per Pound.
A Caddy, containing Two Pounds . . . 5s. 0d.
A Canister, containing Eight Pounds . 19s. 3d.

This Tea is fine enough for the Upper Ten Thousand, and cheap enough for the Million. It is the very best Tea for Hotels and Coffee-houses. Tea forwarded on receipt of P.O.O. or Stamps to its value.

CLARANCE and Co., TEA-MERCHANTS.
OFFICE, 14, BILLITER-STREET, City.—TEA WAREHOUSE, 153, CANNON-STREET, near London-bridge.

BREAKFAST.

E P P S ' S C O C O A .
INVIGORATING AND GRATEFUL.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 3s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Is prepared solely by Lea and Perrins.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that Lea and Perrins' Name are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE,

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE.

Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained retail in all parts of the world, and wholesale of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.

ALMOND FLAVOUR.

PRESTON'S ESSENCE OF BITTER ALMONDS, FREE FROM PRUSSIC ACID.

This delicious Essence is the only kind that may be safely used for flavouring Custards, Blancmanges, &c., and all kinds of Pastry.

Sold Retail by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in bottles 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. Wholesale,

PRESTON and SONS,

88, Leadenhall-street, E.C. * Observe the Trade Mark.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

JAMES SPENCE & CO.,

76, 77, and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Respectfully announce that, previous to Stock-taking, and in order to make room for their SPRING PURCHASES, they have decided on offering THE REMAINING PART OF THEIR AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Following are the principal Departments:—

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| SILKS, VELVETS, SHAWLS, JACKETS, MANTLES, | FURS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, | WINEYS, MADE-UP DRESSES, FRENCH MERINOS, FANCY DRESSES, FLANNELS, &c. |
|---|--|---|

The Public are invited to take this opportunity of securing some decided bargains.

A Discount allowed during the Sale on Parcels over £2.

JAMES SPENCE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Mercers, Drapers, &c.

76, 77, and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

VELVETEEN for DRESSES, Mantles, and Jackets, beautifully soft and silk-like, sacrificed at 2s. 6d. the yard, usually sold at 4s. 6d. Patterns sent—HARVEY and CO., LAMBETH HOUSE, Westminster-bridge, S.

RICH SILKS, MOIRES, &c., in DRESSES at 25s. 6d., 31s. 6d., 40s., and 45s. The Moiré at 75s. Silk Repe (Plain and Chêne de Roubaix), at 3s. 6d. yard wide, selling everywhere at 4s. 6d., suitable for morning or evening wear. Ladies, send for patterns.—HARVEY and CO., LAMBETH HOUSE, Westminster-bridge, S.

HOLYLAND'S, 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.—RALPH and SON invite the attention of gentlemen to their new and fashionable COATS for the present season, of best material and workmanship. Holyland's renowned Beaufort Coat New colours in Angolas and Tweeds for lounge and sporting suits.—150, Strand.

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES' MORNING and EVENING DRESSES of every description made and trimmed in the latest fashion.

WEDDING DRESSES to order.

MANTLES, JACKETS, and CLOAKS in the newest style.

COMPLIMENTARY and FAMILY MOURNING on the shortest notice.

Miss LAKE having assistants of first-class talent, is prepared to execute orders from all parts of London and suburbs, punctually, on the shortest possible notice. Terms moderate. Orders by post promptly attended to.

3, Newmarket-terrace, Cambridge-heath, opposite Hackney-road, N.E.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 27s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—13, Cornhill; Furthest-wharf, East-street, Blackfriars; Eaton-wharf, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel); Sunderland-wharf, Peckham; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth; also at Brighton at local prices.

CAUTION.—G. J. C. and Co. employ no Agents elsewhere, entitled to use their name.

COALS.—LEA and CO'S Hetton, South Hetton, Haswell, or Lambton Wall's-end, by screw steamers and railway, 26s. per ton; Hartlepool, or Wall's-end Secondas, 25s.; best Wigan, 24s.; G. Chambers Silketown, 24s.; Wharfedale, 24s.; new Silketown, 23s.; Claycross, 24s. and 21s.; New Primrose, 22s.; Best Derby, 21s.; Barnsley, 21s.; Kitchen Coal, 20s.; Cobbles, 19s.; Hartley, 19s.; Nuts, 17s.; best small, 15s.; Tanfield (for smiths) 20s. Coke, 15s. per chaldron. Net cash Delivered, thoroughly screened. Depot: Highbury, Highgate, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents employed.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOCMAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; O. G. Guhrrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Maydalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS. KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
 CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
 Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

The SALE of ELECTRO SILVER PLATE
 At a Reduction of One-Third, continues at
FIELD'S,
 28, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.
 ELECTRO TABLE FORKS AND SPOONS, in every pattern, at 19s. 6d. per doz.
 ELECTRO SIDE DISHS AND COVERS (making eight dishes), from 90s. per set.
 ELECTRO TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES (complete), from 90s. to 24 10s.
 ELECTRO CAKE BASKETS, from 1s. 6d.
 ELECTRO BISCUIT BOXES, from 1s.
 ELECTRO FISH EATERS, from 35s. per doz., in case.
 ELECTRO DESSERT KNIVES, from 37s. 6d. per doz., in case.
 ELECTRO CRUET STANDS, from 8s. 6d.
 ELECTRO EGG FRAMES, SPERGUES, WAITERS, &c., equally moderate in price—quality guaranteed.
FIELD'S, 28, CHEAPSIDE.

CHARLES PIZZALA,
 CARVER, GILDER, AND LOOKING-GLASS
 MANUFACTURER,
 19, Hatton-garden, Holborn, E.C.

GILT CHIMNEY AND CONSOLE GLASSES.
 GILT CONSOLE TABLES AND CABINETS.
 GILT WINDSOR CORNICES AND GIRANDOLES.
 PICTURE AND OIL PAINTING FRAMES IN EVERY STYLE, &c., &c.

REGILDING IN THE BEST MANNER AT LOWEST PRICES.
 ESTIMATES FORWARDED BY POST.

THE FURNISHING OF HOUSES.
 THOMAS TURNER, Upholsterer, 36, John Dalton-street, Manchester, having carefully studied the proper mode of furnishing in good style with correct taste, and most successfully carried it out, respectfully invites the confidence of gentlemen taking new residences. Every requisite is supplied, and the greatest care used to ensure harmony and elegance at very moderate cost. The new works at Egerton-street, Chester-road, have been erected to facilitate the production of first-class cabinet and upholstery work. Estimates for Furnishing in any part of the kingdom.

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE.
 An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with prices of 1,000 articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE, sent (free by post) on application to FILMER and SONS, Upholsterers, 31, and 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Factory, 34, and 35, Charles-street. An Illustrated Catalogue post free.

BROWN and GREEN'S KITCHEN
 RANGES obtained the Prize Medal at Paris; also First Class Medals at London and Dublin. They save fuel, roast in front, ventilate the kitchen, and cure smoky chimneys.
 London: 72, Bishopsgate Within. Manufactory, Luton.

SEWING MACHINES.

W. F. THOMAS & Co.

THE CELEBRATED "No. 2," £10.

DOMESTIC MACHINES, from £5 5s.

ALL LOCK-STITCH. Work alike on both sides. Catalogues sent free.

W. F. THOMAS & Co., 1 & 2, CHEAPSIDE,
 and Regent-circus, Oxford-street.

OPTIC WONDER.

OPTIC WONDER.—With Brass Wheel and Pinion and Six Objects complete, packed, post free, for Sixteen Stamps.

ZETROPE.

ZETROPE, or, "Wheel of Life."—This astonishing Instrument will be the great source of amusement at the forthcoming Christmas gatherings.
 "One of the most curious Optical Toys that has ever been brought out"—*Times*, Dec 11.

Price 21s., with set of Figures packed in box. Cheques and Post-office Orders to be crossed "Union Bank of London."

STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY

(Sole Licensees for Great Britain).

54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street.

The demand in London is so great that two or three days' delay in executing orders must be excused.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 87, Regent-street, W., MR. ORELLIN. Portraits taken daily, twenty-four for a Guinea. Miniatures and every description of artistic photography. Album Portraits uniform in style of the Professors of University College, of the Examiners of the University of London, and of other eminent men. Price 1s., by post, 1s. 1d.

Lists sent on application.

"These portraits are uncommonly good."—*Athenaeum*.

Just published,

CARTE of Rev. J. W. BOULDING. Also Portraits of Revs. Newman Hall, Dr. Raleigh, C. H. Spurgeon, W. Brook, S. Martin, W. Landels, Henry Allon. Also Cartes of Gladstone, Russell, Stuart Mill, Bright, Beales, Samuel Morley, Edward Miall, Tennyson, Dickens, Carlyle, and Longfellow. 1s. each, free for 13 stamps. Scaps in end of variety. Portraits taken daily. **FRED. JONES, 146, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.**

Now ready, price One Shilling, post free,
THE FREE CHURCHMAN. No. I.

CONTENTS:—

1. The Holy Catholic Church.
2. Motley's United Netherlands.
3. The New Solemn League and Covenant.
4. Dr. Hamilton.
5. Golden Silence.
6. The Ethos of Rebellion—Fenianism.
7. Latent Relations.
8. Eighteen Months of Tory Rule.
9. The Exploration of Palestine.

"Its articles are such as are mostly found in expensive quarterlies but more readable and more seasonable."—*Methodist Times*.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

THE NEW MAGAZINE FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Published Monthly. Price One Penny. No. I. now ready.

THE HIVE: a Storehouse of Material for
 Working Sunday-school Teachers. Containing:—Notes for Sunday-school Lessons—Outlines of Addresses—Expositions of difficult Passages of Scripture—Papers on Sunday-school Work—Jottings on Texts, &c., &c.

THE HIVE will render great service to Teachers in preparing Scripture Lessons for Class. Specimen Copies sent post free for one stamp.

"The Hive" is a marvel of cheapness. There are twenty-four pages handsomely printed on toned paper. We wish for the new venture a large measure of success."—*Freeman*.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

Now ready, price 8d.; post free for 9d.

THE BAPTIST HANDBOOK for 1868.

Corrected, Enlarged, and Improved.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on
 2d. BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

USE ONLY THE

GLENFIELD
STARCH.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS USES NO OTHER.

FRAGRANT SOAP.

The celebrated "United Service" Tablet is famed for its delightful fragrance and beneficial effect on the skin.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. & J. FIELD, Patentees of the Self-lighting Candles.
 Sold by Chemists, Oil and Italian Warehousemen, and others.
 * * Use no other. See name on each tablet.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S
 TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, Black or Brown, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 98 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers goods.

COUGH and VOICE.—EPPS'S
 GLYCERINE JUJUBES. The salivary glands are excited by the act of sucking this agreeable confection, and the set-free glycerine then becomes actively healing. In tins, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d., sample boxes by post 6d. and 1s., by James Epps and Co., homoeopathic chemists, 112, Great Russell-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle-street.

"COUGHING IN CHURCH."

Instant Relief by using

WOODHOUSE'S BALSAM OF SPERMACETI.

Prepared only by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London; and sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. May be obtained of any Chemist.

CURES of COUGHS, COLDS, and HOARSENESS by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Messrs. Ferguson and Son, Auctioneers, of Leek:—"The beneficial effects we have derived from your Wafers make us feel it a duty to offer you our gratuitous testimony to their superiority over any other remedy we have ever tried for colds, coughs, and hoarseness, so peculiarly troublesome to our profession." Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—The extraordinary cures effected by this old standing remedy are so numerous that their publication is almost an impossibility.

A selection, however, accompanies each box. The best proof of their efficacy is to be found in the fact that those who have once tried them are careful never to be without them, feeling convinced that where they are to be had

DOCTORS' BILLS ARE UNNECESSARY.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

If you wish to be well, and keep well, take

BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

Sold in bottles, with directions, 2s., 4s., and 6s. each, of all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer,

I. L. BRAGG,

2, Wigmore street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

INFLUENZA & RHEUMATISM.

The most valuable remedy for these complaints is **BARCLAY'S (Bateman's) PECTORAL DROPS**, which speedily cures Influenza, Colds, and Rheumatism. Numerous testimonials to its value can be had of **BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon-street.** Sold in 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. bottles, and by all Chemists; but ask for **BARCLAY'S**, and observe name and address.

COMMENTARIES on the OLD TESTAMENT. By Professors KEIL and DELITZSCH.

THE PENTATEUCH. 3 Vols. 8vo, 31s. 6d.

JOSHUA, JUDGES, and RUTH. 1 Vol. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

SAUL. 1 Vol. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

JOB. 2 Vols. 8vo, 21s.

PROPHETIC of ISAIAH. 3 Vols., 31s.

The value of this Commentary is now generally recognised. Whilst verbal and critical the authors have the faculty of gathering up and generalising the lesson and history, and the aim is that it be an exegetical handbook, by which a fuller understanding of the Old Testament economy of salvation may be obtained from a study in the light of the New Testament.

Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. London: Hamilton and Co.

THE PRESENT STATE OF CHRISTENDOM.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

TWELVE LECTURES on the FAITHS of CHRISTENDOM, in Relation to the Way of Salvation revealed in the Bible. By R. ROBERTS. Fourth Edition, 800 pages, post free, 2s. 6d.

By DR. JOHN THOMAS.

ELPIS ISRAEL, the Kingdom of God Expounded. In cloth, Fourth Edition, 450 pages, post free, 10s. 8d.

EUREKA, the Apocalypse Expounded. In cloth, 792 pages, post free, 16s. 6d.

The above works to be had of Robert Roberts, Athenaeum Rooms, Temple-row, Birmingham.

In crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s. 6d.

DISCOURSES on the LORD'S PRAYER.

By CALDWELL WARR, Author of "Sensibility of Separate Souls Considered," "Church Distinguished," &c.

"These discourses demand, and would repay, very thoughtful reading."—*Nonconformist*

"There is a freshness, sobriety of judgment, seriousness, and even pensiveness of tone that will attract the attention and secure the interest of thoughtful reader."—*Baptist Magazine*.

"His discourses are full of beautiful thoughts, which set as a stimulant on the mind, and carry it away forcibly into high and delightful regions of spiritual truth."—*English Presbyterian Messenger*.

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster row.

APPROPRIATE GIFT BOOK.

In One Volume, royal 4to, 11 8s., cloth gilt, embellished with numerous Engravings on Steel.

A GUIDE to FAMILY DEVOTION. By the late Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, D.D. Containing 730 Hymns, 730 Prayers, and 730 Passages of Scripture, with Appropriate Reflections, each series forming a complete service, and thus furnishing one for every Morning and Evening in the Year. Also an Appendix, comprising a great variety of Hymns and Prayers to suit particular Days, Seasons, and Occasions.

New Edition, with an original Memoir of the Author, by the Rev. JOHN EADIE, D.D.

* * The above handsome volume may be had in calf or morocco bindings.

London: Virtue and Co., 25, Ivy-lane.

CHEAP RE-ISSUE OF

LECTURES by the REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN.

VOLS. I. to IV., in paper covers, price 10d. each.

VOLS. I. and II., in one vol., cloth, 2s.

VOLS. III. and IV., in one vol., cloth, 2s.

VOLS. I. to IV., containing Fifty-two Lectures, in one vol. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

"They contain some very startling statements and some powerful appeals to the reason and conscience."—*The Christian World*.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Now ready, extra cloth, price 2s. 6d.

OUR ETERNAL HOMES.

Fourth Edition.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row E.C.

Second Edition, limp cloth, price 1s.

SYSTEMATIC MEMORY; or, How to Make a Bad Memory Good, and a Good Memory Better. By T. MACLAREN.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Price 3d.

THE BOOK of EASY ANTHEMS, &c.,
 for Classes, Schools, and Families.

CONTENTS.—Jerusalem, my Glorious Home—How Beautiful upon the Mountains—The Evergreen Shore—The Earth is the Lord's—Lord of all Power and Might—A Light in the Window. All easily arranged for Four Voices.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PENNY PART MUSIC.—Price One Penny each, arranged for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Home, Sweet Home—The Men of Harlech—The Blue Bells of Scotland—The Last Rose of Summer—The Minstrel Boy—Come where my Love lies Dreaming—The Ash Grove—Vital Spark—How Beautiful upon the Mountains, &c., &c.

Lists post free on application. The Trade and Choral Societies supplied on liberal terms.

F. Pitman, Cheap Music Warehouse, 20, Paternoster-row.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.—The National Song for Four Voices, arranged by S. NELSON. Free by post for Three Stamps.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE of WALES. Composed by BRIMLEY RICHARDS. The song, 3s.; piano solo and duet, 4s. each; ditto, four men's voices, 2d.; ditto, for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass, 2d.

Order of all Music-sellers, and of Robert Cooks and Co.

NEW BALLADS and SONGS.

Far Away, Miss M. Lindsay. 3s. Friend Again, Miss Robley. 2s. 6d.

My Mother's Name. 3s. Shall I Wake thee, Gentle Oh, take me back to my old Sleeper. 2s. 6d.

Cabin Home. 3s. The Two Boats. 3s.

She Sang among the Flowers. 3s. The Liquid Gem. 3s.

3s. Her Bright Smile Haunts. 3s.

The Wishing Cap. 3s. Sing me that Song again. 3s.

Home they Brought. 3s. God Bless the Prince of Wales. 3s.

Winter's Warm Fireside. 2s. 6d. Sunshine. 3s.

The Bridge. 3s.

All at Half-price, with an extra stamp for postage.

London: Robert Cooks and Co., New Burlington-street.

ARTHUR MIALI'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I. A NEW HISTORY OF DISSENT.

Now ready, strongly bound, 8vo, 680 pp.

A HISTORY OF THE FREE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND.

From A.D. 1688 to 1851. By HERBERT S. SKRATZ.

Author of "The Irish Church: a Historical and Statistical Review," &c.

* Subscribers' Copies are ready for delivery, and the remittance of Subscription (12s.) is now solicited.

II.

AUTHOR'S AND SOLE ENGLISH EDITION.

Just published, handsomely bound, crown 8vo, 5s.

DIVINE ASPECTS OF HUMAN SOCIETY:

The Providence of God displayed in the Structure, Relations, and Offices of Human Society.

By Rev. F. D. HUNTER, D.D., Author of "Christian Believing and Living."

III.

Recently published, crown 8vo, price 2s.

THE PRIVATE LETTERS OF ST. PAUL AND ST. JOHN.

By Rev. SAMUEL COX, of Nottingham.

"It is refreshing to come upon a little book like this."—*Spectator*.

IV.

Just published, 2s., paper boards.

THE NONCONFORMIST SKETCH BOOK;

With an Explanatory Preface by EDWARD MIALI.

This book was originally written in 1841, and has provoked much unfair criticism of late years. It is republished by the Author, in self-defence.

V.

Now ready, price Two pence.

TWO LECTURES ON THE CHURCH PROPERTY QUESTION.

Delivered at Bristol in 1860 by EDWARD MIALI.

Arthur Miall, 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

I.

Nearly ready, a New Edition, carefully revised and amended by the Author, crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

CONVERSATIONS ON CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS:

A MANUAL OF NONCONFORMIST PRINCIPLES.

By Rev. J. GUYER.

II.

Just published, crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d.

STANDARD ESSAYS ON STATE CHURCHES;

Twelve Essays selected from the Writings of Wardlaw, Hinton, Fyfe-Smith, Binney, Miall, Dr. John Brown, Dymond, Alfred Morris, Noel, Viney, Young, and Angell James.

III.

Second and Cheap Edition, price Sixpence.

THE IRISH CHURCH:

AN HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REVIEW.

By HERBERT S. SKRATZ.

IV.

A CHEAP EDITION (1s.) OF

MR. EDWARD MIALI'S TITLE-DEEDS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Is in preparation, and will be shortly issued.

V.

A SIXPENNY EDITION OF

MR. MIALI'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH CHURCH

(In the House of Commons) is also reprinting, and will be ready in a few days.

Arthur Miall, 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

A SECOND EDITION IS NOW READY OF THE JANUARY PART OF

GOOD WORDS.

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains. With Articles by
ALFRED TENNYSON.
The DEAN of CANTERBURY.
The AUTHOR of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
The Hon. W. E. LYTTELTON.
The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.
C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D.
CHARLES KINGSLEY.
GEORGE MACDONALD.
And Others.

The FEBRUARY PART will be ready on the 29th inst., and will contain—

1. The WOMAN'S KINGDOM. A Love Story. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." With Illustrations. Chaps IV., V., VI.
2. The RAVENS. By Isa Craig Knox. With an Illustration.
3. "ECCE HOMO." Part II. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
4. MUCH WORK for LITTLE PAY. By William Gilbert. With an Illustration.
5. TWO FRIENDS. By S. Adys.
6. A GIPSISS' CHRISTMAS GATHERING. By W. R. S. Ralston. With Portraits.
7. A STRIKING CONTRAST. By the Editor.
8. PART of a LIFE. By Mrs. Macquoid. With an Illustration.
9. The PAST and the FUTURE: Thoughts suggested by 1867. By the Dean of Westminster.
10. DISCIPLESHIP. By George Macdonald. With an Illustration.
11. DAYS and NIGHTS in PERSIA. By Arminius Vambury.
12. BIRDS of PASSAGE. With Illustrations.
13. The STORY of ERASMUS. By Henry Rogers, Author of "The Eclipse of Faith."

STRAHAN AND CO., 56, LUDGATE-HILL.

HALF-A-CROWN MONTHLY.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

Theological, Literary, and Social.

CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.

1. The UNION of CHRISTENDOM in its HOME ASPECT. By the Dean of Canterbury.
2. The FOOD of the PEOPLE. By Benjamin Shaw.
3. THOMAS HOBBS of MALMESBURY. By Rev. John Hunt.
4. The MARRIAGE LAWS of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND. By John Boyd Kinner.
5. The INFLUENCE of PLATO'S SOCIAL THEORIES in MODERN TIMES. By Dr. E. Zeller, Heidelberg.
6. The LONDON PRESS—II. The *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and *Nonconformist*.
7. The EDUCATION of WOMEN. By the Rev. Theo. Markby.
8. HYLAR. By the Rev. Henry Hayman.
9. NOTICES of BOOKS:—
1. Theological. 2. Historical and Biographical. 3. Philosophical and Scientific. 4. Classical. 5. Travel. 6. Poetry, Fiction, and Essay. 7. Miscellaneous. 8. German. 9. French.

CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER:

1. A LIBERAL EDUCATION. By Professor Conington.
2. HOME at the CLOSE of 1867. Notes from Within the City.
3. MUSIC in ENGLAND. By H. R. Haweis.
4. The IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. By Professor Maurice.
5. MAX MULLER on the SCIENCE of RELIGION. By Professor Plumptre.
6. The SOCIAL LEGISLATION of 1867. By J. M. Ludlow.
7. The LONDON PRESS:—I. The *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and *Nonconformist*.
8. The TALMUD. By Reg. Stuart Poole.
9. NOTICES of BOOKS:—1. Historical and Biographical. 2. Theological. 3. Philosophical and Scientific. 4. Classical. 5. Travel. 6. Poetry, Fiction, and Essay. 7. Miscellaneous.

STRAHAN AND CO., 56, LUDGATE-HILL.

Now ready, in 8vo, price 15s., cloth, Vol. I. of

THE BOOK of MOSES; or, the PENTA- TEUCH in its AUTHORITY, CREDIBILITY, and CIVILISATION. By the Rev. W. SMITH, Ph.D.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY THE LATE BARON BUNSEN, IN THREE VOLS.

On Thursday next, the 30th inst., will be published, Vols. I. and II. in 8vo, price 30s.

**GOD in HISTORY; or, the Progress of
Man's Faith in a Moral Order of the World.** By the
late Baron BUNSEN, LL.D., D.C.L. Translated from the
German by SUSANNA WINKWORTH; with an Introductory
Letter by the Dean of Westminster.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Francing size 19 in. by 15 in., price 5s.

DR. ADAM CLARKE. A fine Portrait on Steel—an undoubted likeness.

"To those who possess the admirable Commentary of Dr. Clarke, a likeness of the learned, pious, and industrious commentator will not be unacceptable. It is admirable as a work of art, and so cheap that all may possess it."—*Press*.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

Crown 8vo, bevelled boards, 4s. 6d.

A COMMENT on RUTH, and Notes upon Jonah. By the Rev. THOMAS FULLER, D.D., Author of "Fuller's Church History," &c. Also, by the same learned and pious Author:—

ABEL REDIVIVUS. In 2 vols., crown 8vo, 9s.

CAUSE and CURE of a WOUNDED CON-
SCIENCE. 1 vol., crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

JOSEPH'S PARTI-COLOURED COAT, &c.
1 vol., crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

Now ready, complete Edition, carefully edited, in 2 vols.,
crown 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d.

**SPENCER'S THINGS NEW and OLD; or, A
Storehouse of Similes, Sentences, Allegories, Apoph-
thegms, Adages, Apologies—Divine, Moral, Political, &c.,
with their several applications. Collected and observed from
the Writings and sayings of the Learned in all ages to this
present. By JOHN SPENCER, with a Preface by the Rev.
THOMAS FULLER, D.D., Author of "Abel Redivivus," &c.**
London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

Just ready, price One Shilling.

A MEMORANDUM on the QUESTION of POPULAR EDUCATION. By Sir JAMES KAY SMUTTLEWORTH, Bart.

William Ridgway, Piccadilly, W., and all Booksellers.

NEW WORK BY REV. E. PATSON HAMMOND, M.A.

**JESUS the WAY; or, The Child's Guide to
Heaven.** By Rev. E. P. HAMMOND, M.A. Fcap. 8vo,
printed on Toned Paper, with Engravings, 1s. 6d., bevelled
boards.

Sunday School Union, 56, Old Bailey, London.

**NOCTURNAL SERMONS: an Archbishop's
Dreams on a Variety of Social Topics. Nos. 1, 2, and
3, now ready. Price 3d.**

"To sleep! Perchance to dream!"—*Hamlet*.

Edward Bumpus, 5 and 6, Holborn Bars, E.C.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. 247, is Published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS:

1. Sir Walter Scott.
2. The Queen in the Islands and Highlands.
3. Private Confession in the Church of England.
4. M. Guizot's Memoirs.
5. The British Museum.
6. Longevity and Centenarianism.
7. Phenicia and Greece.
8. Church Progress.
9. What shall we do for Ireland?

* Nos. 241-49 of the QUARTERLY REVIEW, forming
the GENERAL INDEX to the last Twenty Vols., is NOW
READY.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY, 1868. No. DCXXVIII. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

BROWNSLOWE.—CONCLUSION.
MEMOIRS OF SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.
LINDA TRESEL.—PART V.
CORNELIUS O'DOWD.—Some Things not generally known.—
Only an Irishman!—Taking it out in Money.—The Dead-
lock at Rome.—"Krähwinkel."
HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE II. No. 1.
—THE QUEEN.
FENIANISM, AND THE IRISH at HOME AND ABROAD.
THE QUEEN OF THE HIGHLANDS.
W. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Price 6d.

BAPTIST MAGAZINE for JANUARY

contains—The Annals of an Old Meeting-house—Milton
and Bunyan—Abyssinia and the Book of Enoch—The Mis-
sion of Believers, a Sermon Preached before the Western Associa-
tion at Bridport—A New Argument against Infant Baptism—
A Sermon for Little Folks on Playing in the Streets—A Lec-
ture-room Talk—Short Notes, Reviews, Intelligence, Mis-
sionary Herald, Chronicle of the British and Irish Baptist
Home Mission—Portrait of the Rev. J. F. Chown.

The Magazine sent by post, prepaid, for 6s. 6d., for Twelve
Months.

Elliot Stock, 63, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Yates and Alexander, Church passage, Chancery-lane.

SURREY CHAPEL PULPIT. Monthly, 2d.

SERMONS BY NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.

No. 1, HOMEWARD BOUND, on the Pastor's return
from America, now ready.

No. 2, THE CHOICE OF MOSES, will be ready with the
February magazine.

London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; John Snow
and Co., Ivy-lane.

MR. DIXON'S NEW WORK.

Second Edition, now ready, in Two Vols., with Portrait.

"SPIRITUAL WIVES." By W. HERWORTH DIXON. Author of "New America."

Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI, at No. 18, Boulevard-street,
London; and printed by ROBERT KINGDON BUNT, Wine-
office-court, Fleet-street, London.—Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.